The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,923—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1883.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON viâ Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare viâ Modane and Paris, will shortly be issued in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, at the following rates :—

First class.....Rs. 750.
Second class.....Rs. 400.

Return Tickets to and from London by the same route :—

AVAILABLE FOR THREE MONTHS.
First class.....Rs. 1,150.
Second class.....Rs. 650.

AVAILABLE FOR SIX MONTHS.
First class.....Rs. 1,250.
Second class.....Rs. 740.

The journey from Bombay to London by this route occupies 18 days.

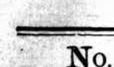
F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

N. B.—The above arrangement will commence as soon as Quarantine is removed at Brindisi.

Bombay, 21st November, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1883. FRIDAY.
VENETIA	3726	500	A. B. Daniell	...30th Nov.
THAMES	4101	750	W. D. Anderson	...7th Dec.
CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Hobbie	...14th "
VERONA	3116	600	G. W. Atkinson	...21st "
BOKHARA	2932	500	H. Weigheli	...28th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagaon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
HYDASPES	3084 500	G. Scrivener	...30th Nov.
BRINDISI	3042 550	J. Ormsn	...14th Dec.
ASSAM	3041 50	R. Ashdown	...28th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, November 6, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES (UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ...£ 500	Including wines.	I Class ...£ 520	Including wines.
II do.... 340		II do. 330	
III do.... 160	With food.	III do. 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers—

Bombay :—
HINA, on Saturday ..... 1st Dec. 1883
SINGAPORE to sail on or about the 15th of Dec. 1883

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, viz :—Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available 17 days.

From Genoa, I Class Calais Route, £ 95 Brighton Route £ 0
" " II do. do. .. 70 do. 8
From Naples, I do. do. .. 145 do. 0
" " II do. do. .. 105 do. 0

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, October 16, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION. REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CHANDERNAGOR, 3,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 30th December. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wine—
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £
Via Diepe ..... 1st class ..

The above Steamer will be preceded by the CANTON, leaving 1st December.

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

CITY LINE.

THE first-class steamer CITY OF VENICE, 3,207 tons, will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about 7th December. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Two berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

This vessel is well known as a favourite passenger ship from Calcutta, and has very superior accommodation for a large number of first-class passengers. No others taken.

For further particulars, apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th November, 1883.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE VIÂ CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
BERENICE	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	28th Nov.
MIRNA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	28th Dec. 1884.
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	550	28th Jan.
TITANIA (new)	G. Marussig	4,000	600	28th Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 450	Rs. 280	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	HP.	To sail.
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	500	27th Nov.
TITANIA (new)	G. Marussig	4,000	600	27th Dec.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

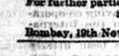
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street. Bombay, Nov. 6, 1883.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS TO LIVERPOOL.



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S. "CLAN DRUMMOND," 3,000 tons, 100 A. I., Commander Beer, on or about 12th December, 1883.

S. S. "CLAN GRANT," 3,600 tons, 100 A. I., Commander Campbell, on or about 26th December 1883.

Passage Money Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th November, 1883.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. ANERLEY, from MAURITIUS, are requested to pay freight and present their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDER for their inspection and counter-signature, and to send their boats alongside to receive same immediately as it comes to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at consignee's risk and expense.

No claim for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the vessel.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th November 1883.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 5th December, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PUNJAUB," 1,080 tons, on TUESDAY, 4th December, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 807 tons, on SATURDAY, 1st December, 1883, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MEOCA," 1,450 tons, on 6th December, 1883.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th November, 1883. Agents.

NEW "THE IMPERMEABLE" PATENT.

WE guarantee this WATCH to be thoroughly water, and therefore also dust-proof. May be kept going under water for a number of days without its taking the slightest injury. No watch sold unless tried under water for at least 2 days. A few of these Watches may be seen going completely under water at our establishment. The Watch is KEYLESS and in white metal cases. Price Rs. 3. cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S ANIMAL TRAPS "THE TRAPS THAT KILL."

	Cash prices. Rs. a.
RAT TRAPS .....each	1 0
CAT or HARE TRAPS ..... "	3 0
JACKAL or WOLF TRAPS ..... "	15 0

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HYDRO-INCUBATORS.

AN easy means for the artificial hatching of Poultry, the apparatus being worked by simply recharging the cistern with hot water each night and morning.

INCUBATORS for 90 eggs, Rs. 72-0 each, cash.

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GEM SPORTING KNIVES

CONTAINING one each large and small blade, saw-blade with file and screw-driver, folding-hook for removing stones from horses' feet, nut cracker, corkscrew, gimlet, leather borer, tweezers and pick, in strong buck-horn handles.

3 inch. 3½ inch. 3¾ inch. 3¾ inch with lancet.
Cash...Rs. 5-0. Rs. 5-8. Rs. 6-0. Rs. 7-0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited.

TREACHER'S IRISH WHISKY.

THOSE who prefer an IRISH WHISKY will find our brand extremely good, our present holdings are finer and more mellow than usual, no Irish Whisky imported into India can be compared with it.

Cash Price, Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LEATHER-BACKED HORSE BRUSHES.

THE Backs of these Brushes being made entirely of Leather, strongly sewn, are more pliable and effective than the ordinary Wooden Brush, and are more durable.

Cash Price Rs. 4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RECEIVED BY THIS MAIL.
PEPPER'S SULPHOLINE LOTION.
PEPPER'S QUININE AND IRON TONIC.
PEPPER'S TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN.
SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES.
RIMMELL'S PHOTOCROME.
LEWIS'S IODINE SOAP.
And a variety of general
TOILET SUNDRIES.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW.

THOMSON & TAYLOR

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND
LACTOPEPTINE,
For Indigestion and Dyspepsia.
Price, Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

MELLIN'S FOOD.

Small Bottles	Re. 0 14
Large Bottles	Re. 1 8

TARASP WATER.
As. 14 per bottle. Rs. 9 per doz.

HUNYADI JANOS WATER.
As. 14 and Re. 1-4 per bottle.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT.
Per box of 7 lbs. As. 14.

AIR PILLOWS & CUSHIONS,
from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 10.

SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS
and all other articles in this material.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,
Packets containing 500 Sheets, each Re. 1-4.

CHEAVIN'S RAPID FILTERS.

No.	000	00	0	1	2
Rs.	7-8	9-8	12-8	17-8	24-8
Capacity ½ gall.		1½ galls.	2½ gall.	3½ galls.	5 galls.

SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.
Warranted free from any metallic or other substance likely to prove injurious to health.
Per tin As. 10 and Re. 1.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS
of all descriptions, Pure and Reliable.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE THE UNIVERSITY TOWER
BOMBAY.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

NOTICE!!!!!!

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, having been APPOINTED the SOLE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for

MESSRS. F. GIESLER AND CO.,

are in a position, by special arrangement, to supply their Champagne, expressly prepared for India, with "For India" Brand, on the following advantageous terms :—

Giesler's "For India," their finest Brand.....Cash per doz. Qts. Rs. 50 0
Do. do. do. ..... " do. Pts. " 26 8

Messrs. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the leading Champagne Houses is thoroughly established in every market of the world, and is due to the great care and attention bestowed on the selection and preparation of their Wines.

TREACHER & CO. have, therefore, the fullest confidence in bringing this Brand more prominently to the notice of Wine-consumers in India, believing it to be unequalled by any other imported.

Special terms for quantities to Messes, Clubs, Traders, and Co-operative Societies.

OBSERVE!!!!!!

THE SPECIALLY APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR MESSRS. GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE ARE

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., LIMITED,

BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS AND NEWSAGENTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS OF

DRUGS, Patent Medicines, Wines, Spirits, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Chemical and Scientific Apparatus, Fancy Articles, etc., etc., etc.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY DISPENSED.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENTS:
MEADOW-STREET AND HUMMUM-STREET, FORT,
AND
OPPOSITE JUMAH MUSJID.
POONA ESTABLISHMENT:
EAST-STREET.

SUPERIOR MADE BANIANS & DRAWERS.

CUT LOW IN THE NECK FOR INDIAN WEAR.

	Rs. a.
Gauze Banian.....six	14 0
Fine Gauze Merino Banians ..... six	21 0
Superfine; "a special article for Indian" wear, thin, soft, and shrinkless.....six	27 0
Summer Merino, a vest stouter than the above, medium substance .....six	34 0
Fine Zephyr or Net, possessing all the absorbing qualities of an ordinary banian, with half its weight .....six	35 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, a mixture of Silk and Wool, elastic, and non-irritating.....six	40 0
Drab Merino, with long sleeves, for the homeward journey or cool climates, each	6 8
Grey Scotch Shetland Lambswool, long sleeves, very warm, recommended for cold climates	7 0

DOUBLE SEATS.

	Rs. a.
Short Trunk Drawers for Riding, fine Brown Cotton, double-seated ..... per pair	5 8
Long Drawers, fine dressed Brown Cotton, double-seated, with deep Belt Bands... ...	7 0
Bathing Drawers, fine Brown Cotton.....	1 8
Plain Colours do. do.	1 12
Fancy Stripes do. do.	2 0
White Summer Merino Pants, fitted with Belt Bands	6 12
Best Stout Drab Merino Pants, for the homeward journey or cold districts.....	7 0
Grey Scotch Shetland Lambswool Pants, for wear in cold climates	7 0

CARDIGAN JACKETS.

Fine Berlinwool, knitted.....	10 0
Extra fine do. do.	12 0
Superfine, very soft	14 0

CASH DISCOUNT—2 Annas in the Rupee *(equal to 12½ per cent.)*

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL } BOMBAY.

"THE IMPERMEABLE."

PATENTED AND REGISTERED.

WATERPROOF, AIR-TIGHT, DUSTPROOF.

A USEFUL novelty are the IMPERMEABLE metal KEYLESS Watches just imported by us. They will no doubt prove a great boon in a country like India where nothing can be kept safe from dust; and especially useful to Ship officers, Pilots, Divers and to all persons whose daily occupations expose them to dust, damp, &c. They are guaranteed

WATERPROOF

and are therefore also

DUSTPROOF.

To illustrate the correctness of our assertion a few of these Watches are kept going under water at our establishment, where they may be inspected at any time. No Watch will be sold unless it has been tested under water for at least 2 days.

The works of these Watches are of excellent quality, Patent Lever Escapement and can be thoroughly recommended as correct time-keepers. Guarantee 2 years. Price Rs. 35. No discount.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS & JEWELLERS,

LOCLE, BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

THE BOMBAY TILE COMPANY, LIMITED,

THE LARGEST FACTORY OF ITS KIND IN INDIA
WORKED BY STEAM POWER,

ARE prepared to register orders for the following PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL ROOFING TILES, &c., manufactured at their Works at Worlee :—

INDIAN (OR MANGA ORE) ROOFING TILES.
IMPROVED FRENCH TILES.
TAPER AN HALF ROLL (ROMAN) TILES (DOUBLE LAYING.
CORRUGATED TILES.
ORNAMENTAL ICH DIEN TILES, BEST ADAPTED FOR HIGH SLOPES.
GILLESONI TILES.
PATENT RIDGE TILES.
GROOVED RIDGE TILES WITH ORNAMENTAL CRESTS.
FLOORING TILES (PLAIN).
GARDEN EDGINGS, STRING COURSE, TUBULAR PIPES, &c., &c., &c.
SKYLIGHT AND VENTILATOR TILES DIFFERENT SIZES.

The Factory is fitted up with Machinery of the best type specially made to suit the various requirements of trade.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office, No. 27, APOLLO-STREET, Fort.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

1, East Street, POONA. 43, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

WATCHES AT Rs. 12,

AND at Rs. 15, 18, and 20, are sold by all dealers, and we also sell them; but our experience of more than twenty years in the trade has shown us clearly that *there is no real economy in buying such articles.* We strongly recommend every one who wants to buy a Watch, and would like to have a trustworthy Time-keeper, to give at least Rs. 25. For this price we can sell a good SILVER HUNTING WATCH, winding with a key, or a GERMAN-SILVER CRYSTAL FACE WATCH, with keyless action and of excellent construction.

But to intending purchasers, who desire to possess a really FIRST-RATE WATCH, we wish to submit the following prices :

WITH KEYS.		KEYLESS.	
Silver.		Silver.	
Hunting.....Rs.	30 to Rs. 80	Hunting .....Rs.	55 to Rs. 160
Half-hunting ..... "	35 to " 85	Half-hunting ..... "	60 to " 180
Crystal face ..... "	40 to " 80	Crystal face..... "	60 to " 150
Gold.		Gold.	
Hunting..... "	65 to " 315	Hunting ..... "	160 to " 375
Half-hunting ..... "	85 to " 325	Half-hunting ..... "	180 to " 400
Crystal face ..... "	70 to " 320	Crystal face ..... "	200 to " 375

And, in substantial German-silver cases, with crystal fronts, keyless action, extra jewelled, and of superior finish, at Rs. 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50. These are GUARANTEED for two years, and will give satisfaction to the most difficult.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have decided to keep a *competent Watch-maker* at their Poona Branch during *the whole year*, so that all repairs will be executed at their Poona House in a satisfactory manner.

C. MARCKS AND CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FINE BREAKFAST CLARET.

Per doz. pints. 6. ST. JULIEN MEDOC. Per doz. quarts. 11.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
5, Rampart Row, Bombay.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,

PRACTICAL CHEMISTS,
DISPENSE
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS
FAMILY RECIPES, &c.,
under the supervision of
THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMISTS.

A copy of each prescription is kept and the number marked on the labels, so that medicines can always be had by giving the number without the necessity of producing the original prescription.

OUTSTATION CONSTITUENTS will find their orders meet with IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
Opposite the University Tower, Bombay.

VETERINARY MEDICINES.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S CONDITION POWDERS.

THIS powder is highly recommended for use when a horse is out of condition, which is generally indicated by a want of that spirit he usually displays.

Price per bottle, Rs. 2.

G.'S LINIMENT,

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

Price, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

HOOF DRESSING,
for the prevention and cure of
BRITTLE AND SHELLY FEET.
Per tin, Re. 1-8.

Physic Balls, Tonic Balls, Diuretic Balls. Condition Balls, Worm Balls, Cough Balls.

PROPRIETARY STABLE MEDICINES.

James' Blistering Ointment. McDougall's Carbolic Ointment.
Leeming's Essence. Elliman's Embrocation.
Calvert's Dog Soap. Calvert's Soft Soap.
Naldire's Dog Soap. Stevens' Ointment.

Clark's Hopplemenoma.
Clark's Neurasthenipponskeleterizo.

Private receipts carefully prepared from the purest drugs at moderate prices.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is PROPOSED to add the article "MAIZE" to the Bombay Tonnage Scale, and that the measurement of it will be tested in the Godown of Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS, at Carnac Bunder, on SATURDAY, the 1st December, 1883, at 12 o'clock noon.

Masters of vessels are invited to attend.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, Nov. 27, 1883.

T. DREWET, M.E.,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY,
MECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING, &c.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED.
MACHINERY, &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
WORK INSPECTED DURING PROGRESS,
HEAVY MACHINERY LANDED AND FORWARDED.
Mills and Factories of all kinds estimated and contracted
AGENTS FOR
Charles Jones, successor to the late J. Hodgart, invento of HODGART'S PRESSES.
Messrs. Thwaites Brothers, Engineers, Vulcan Works, Bradford, Yorkshire.
Armitage's Vegetative, for removing or preventing scale and corrosion in Boilers.
ARMITAGE'S PAINTS.
Universal non-conductant, for preventing loss of heat by radiation from exposed surfaces.
PENDULOUS DONKEY ENGINE.
26, Apollo-street.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY SEWERAGE WORKS.

THE Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay hereby invites TENDERS for the SUPPLY of CAST-IRON and ZIN VENTILATING SHAFTS, and of CAST-IRON PIPES and sundry FITTINGS, for HOUSE CONNECTIONS for the 1st portion of the new Sewerage Scheme.

1. The Drawings can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned, where also can be obtained, on payment of Rs. 10 per copy, printed copies of the conditions of contract, comprising :—

1 Articles of Agreement,
2 Specification,
3 Bills of Quantities,
4 Schedule of Rates,
5 Form of Tender.
6 Sketches of Castings.

3. No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 3,000 in either cash, Indian Government Paper or Bombay Municipal Debentures.

4. Tenders must be duly signed and sealed, addressed to the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, and delivered at the Office of the Commissioner not later than noon on SATURDAY, the 26th January, 1884.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, Sewerage Department, Bombay, 20th November, 1883.

NOTICES.

LOST.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIAMOND PENDANT (Loluckh Brilliant cut) slightly flat weighing about 32 to 33½ Rutees, valued at about Rupees Thirty Thousand (30,000) has been lost from a Diamond Necklace of HIS HIGHNESS SAYAJEE RAO MAHARAJAH, Gaekwar of Baroda, on or about the 30th October 1883.

A reward of Rupees Five Thousand (5,000) Babashai will be given to any person, restoring the same or giving information that would lead to the recovery of the same.

M. P. TUBACK,
Police Superintendent.

City Police Office, Baroda, 4th November, 1883.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a LOCAL FUND ENGINEER, for the Canara Circle. Salary Rs. 400 per mensem, with travelling allowance of Rs. 4 per diem. Apply to the PRESIDENT of the Local Fund Board, Mangalore, before the 15th December, 1883.

J. STURROCK,
President.

Canara Circle, Local Fund Board's Office, Mangalore, 16th November, 1883.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the EXCAVATION and CONSTRUCTION of a MASONRY TANK at the Morarjee Goculdass S. and W. Mills, Parel. The plans can be inspected and copies of the estimates obtained at the Office of the Architects, Messrs. GOSTLING and MORRIS, Hummum Street, to whom Sealed Tenders shall be sent endorsed, "Tender for Tank" on or before THURSDAY, 29th November.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
The Morarjee Goculdass S. and W. Co., Ld.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

REDUCTION in the RATE for GRAIN and SEEDS, &c., from Stations beyond Jabalpur and Nagpur.

On and after the first of December next, the rate for Grain, Myrabolams, Common Seeds and other articles, which are usually charged at the Grain rate booked from Stations beyond Jabalpur and Nagpur to Bombay will be Rs. 0-3-6 per Maund.

This rate will be applicable to consignments of any weight.

Ed. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th November, 1883.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

COCOANUT AND CASTOR OILS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of COCOANUT and CASTOR OILS required by the Company for twelve months commencing the first day of February next, to be delivered from time to time, in such quantities as may be required, the annual consumption averaging about 170 tons of Cocoanut Oil, and 700 tons of Castor Oil. Samples may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tenders for Oil" and which must specify the rate per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depot, Parel, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gundree) on WEDNESDAY, 19th December next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in Cash or Government Promissory Note, which must be handed in separately, and not enclosed with Tender.

Four per cent. on the value of the contract will be required as security, one half to be deposited on signing the contract and the remainder by 5 per cent. retentions from monthly payments.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 27th November, 1883

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of COTTON WASTE in three qualities required by the Company for twelve months commencing the first day of February next to be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be required, the annual consumption averaging about 70 tons of No. 1, 80 tons of No. 2, and 80 tons of No. 3. Samples may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Cotton Waste," which must specify the rates per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depot, Parel, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gundree) on WEDNESDAY, 19th December next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Promissory Note, which must be handed on separately and not enclosed with Tender.

Five per cent. on the value of the contract will be required as security, one half to be deposited on signing the contract, and the remainder by 5 per cent. retentions from monthly payments.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING.
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 27th November 1883.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

COLABA SIDINGS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after Saturday, the first of December next, until further notice, Cotton, brought by this Railway into Bombay can, if desired by the sender, be conveyed direct to this Company's Sidings at Colaba; and that Cotton, and other Goods, can also be booked to, or from, the Sidings of the Sassoon Dock at Colaba, and to, or from, the Sidings of the New Colaba Company at Colaba.

2. On account of the longer distance over which such Cotton, and other Goods will be conveyed by Railway, an extra charge of one pie per maund will be made, in addition to the usual charges now made for Cotton, and other Goods, conveyed by this Railway to, or from, Bombay.

3. The Railway Company do not undertake the delivery of Cotton, or of any other Goods, conveyed by this Railway, and consignees must make their own arrangements for taking delivery at the several Sidings.

4. A wharfage charge of one anna per maund for each day, or part of a day, will be made upon all Cotton which is not removed from the Railway Company's Sidings at Colaba within twenty-four hours after midnight of the day on which it is available for delivery.

5. Senders should state, on the consignment note, that Cotton intended for the Railway Company's Sidings at Colaba is to be sent to those Sidings, and also that Cotton, or other Goods, intended for the Sassoon Dock Sidings at Colaba, and for the Sidings of the New Colaba Company at Colaba, are to be sent to those Sidings respectively. Cotton, or other Goods, not so definitely ordered to either of the respective Sidings at Colaba will, as heretofore, be brought to Warce Bunder.

6. Cotton, and other Goods, sent to, or from, the Sassoon Dock Sidings at Colaba, and to, or from, the Sidings of the New Colaba Company at Colaba, will be subject to all the Rules and Regulations, and will be liable to the payment of all the rates and charges which may from time to time be made by the Port Trust for the Sassoon Dock Sidings, and by the New Colaba Company, respectively.

Ed. W. KEILY
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the twentieth of November 1883.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEMPLE BAR.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,
LAST TWO NIGHTS.

PROGRAMME.
TO-NIGHT.

MARCH.................Wiener Bua..........Kopetzky.
OVERTURE..............Trimmer...............Hummel.
VALSE.................Boccacio..............Strauss.
GRAND SELECTION.......Ernani................Verdi.
QUADRILLE.............Havanes...............
POLKA MAZURKA.........Fur Sie...............Kleiser
PARTIE II.
OVERTURE..............Wilhelm Tell..........Rossini.
FANTASIE COMIC........Funny Folks...........Gerald.
VALSE.................Im Freudenkreise......Faust.
CSARDAS...............Urnak.................Keler Bela.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ADMISSION TO GALLERY, One Rupee.
Commencing at 9 p. m.
Supper always kept ready after the entertainment.

AN EARLY EVENING ENTERTAINMENT
☞ COMMENCING AT 5 P.M.

GRAND INDIAN CIRCUS.
UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND
IN THE PRESENCE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, BART., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
THURSDAY, 29TH NOV., 1883.
ENDLESS FUNS AND HUMOROUS WITS.
ROARS OF CONTINUOUS LAUGHTER.
BEWILDERING WONDERS BY A BABY
only 5 years old
ON BAREBACKED HORSES.
A BOLD CHALLENGE!
(To those who never laugh)
BY THE
MONKEY CAVALRY BATTALION,
Who will parade the ring
IN FULL UNIFORM.
o break the quiet order of the audience into ROARS OF LAUGHTER.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Performance to commence at 5 p.m.
Reserved seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

ALBAN WHISKY,
(Bottled in England,)
IS agreeable, soft, and of full flavour, never imported before in India, selected by a well-known Wine Merchant House of London.
Per dozen, R 24.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited, BOMBAY AND POONA.

CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC ACID PREPARATIONS.

		Rs.	a.
CARBOLIC HOUSEHOLD BAR SOAP, per bar		0	8
Do.	do. do. 15 p. cent.	0	12
Do.	TOILET SOAP, 10 p. cent., per case	0	12
Do.	NURSERY SOAP, 5 p. ct., per cake	0	4
Do.	MEDICAL SOAP, 20 p. cent. „	0	8
Do.	SOFT SOAP, 1 lb. jar	0	10
Do.	Do. do. 2 lb. jar	1	4
Do.	DOG SOAP, per cake	0	4
Do.	TOOTH POWDER	0	8
Do.	TOOTH & SHAVING STICKS	0	8
Do.	DOMESTIC BAR SOAP, 2 lb. bars	0	14
Do.	DISINFECTANT POWDER, per 1 cwt. cask	10	0

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited, BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

TO LET, a splendid SHOP, just painted and decorated in the business centre of the Fort. Apply sharp to E. W. FLOWER, 4, Hummum-street, Bombay.

MESSRS. BOURNE & SHEPHERD are selling copies of the views they took on 21st and 22nd instant, in connection with T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught's visit.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar ready laid, at very moderate rates. Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

X'MAS! X'MAS! X'MAS! Every kind of X'MAS NOVELTIES X'MAS BAZAAR is OPEN from TO-DAY where you can get everything you require.—BARTON & Co., Limited.

FOR SALE, one bran new COTTAGE PIANOFORTE. Apply to CRAWFORD & Co.

WANTED an experienced MANAGING CLERK for a Solicitor's Office. Salary liberal. Apply to Y.Z., care of this paper.

SURGEON MORETON, late P. and O. Service, India, can be consulted at this Hotel daily.—Suez, Egypt, 13th November.

BON BONS, Cossaques, Turkey Figs, Allahabad Confectionery, Muscatelles, Prunes, &c., at the Provision Cash Stores, Fort.—W. J. ESSAI.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, open to the sea westward and the harbour, with or without board. For particulars apply to "C," care of this paper.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.—TO LET, small FURNISHED FLAT, centrally situated. Two bachelors or married couple. Rent moderate. 73, Dhurrumtolla-st., Calcutta.

TO-DAY'S ICES.—Chocolate and Strawberry, Rose water Ice, Wines and Spirit of the best quality, whole and retail. MORENAS & Co., 15, Meadow-street.

FOR SALE, dun PEGU GELDING, about 12-1, age 6 off, perfectly sound, capital hack, beautiful mouth, carries 11 stone regularly at polo. Price Rs. 400. Apply to G. W. M., Post Office, Belgaum.

FOR SALE, BAY ARAB PONY, fast, good looking, a good jumper, has been ridden pig sticking and with the Bombay hounds, height about 13-3, price Rs. 450, age 7 years. Apply to Messrs. DUNNETT and Co., Saddlers, Bombay.

CATHEDRAL GIRLS SCHOOL.—This School will remove to its new premises in Elphinstone Circle at the end of the week; and arrangements have been made to receive girl Boarders from the beginning of the New Year. For particulars, apply to Rev. F. L. SHARPIN, Marine Lines.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.—The Matriculation Class for the ensuing year will be re-formed from the 1st proximo. Last year out of 6 presented, 5 passed, and of these one was placed first in order of merit.

SUPERIOR LAGER BEER.—Qrts. Rs. 5-8, Pints Rs. 3-8 per dozen. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FERNANDEZ and Co. are appointed Sole Agents for sale of Francis Joseph's Bitter Water, the richest and most active of all Bitter Waters.

CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.—Just unpacked Strap and Walking Shoes and Button Boots.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited, Bombay.

SPONGES.—Just to hand, a small shipment of HONEYCOMB BATH SPONGES, finest quality, and cheap. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED Japanese Satin Embroidered Hanging Screens; Muslin Screens with Birds and Flowers, and other Curiosities. P. C. KHARAS, 30, Apollo-street.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791. Magnums, Rs. 98 per doz.; quarts, Rs. 50 per doz.; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!! A fine lot of Australian HORSES just arrived a. SCOTT & Co.'s Stables, Girgaum, for Sale on Commission.

JUST RECEIVED for the Season, good White French Kid Gloves. For Gentlemen at Rs. 2-4 per pair, cash. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Hummum-street.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to Mr. Atmaram Vithul, Head Clerk Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay.

NEW ARRIVALS.—Gent's Linen Collars, Cuffs' Scarfs, Neckties, Braces, Shooting-hats, Helmets, Felt Hats in all shapes and qualities. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-st.

JUST FINISHED, and ready for sale, a very fine circular fronted BROUGHAM by DEVARENNES & Co., Carriage Builders and Furniture Manufacturers, Gowalia Tank-road.

SECOND HAND high DOG-CART with moveable seat and break, a very handsome turnout equal to new, suitable for Tandem. Price Rs. 450.—DEVARENNES & Co., Gowalia Tank-road.

CARRIAGES of all descriptions built to order under European Supervision; estimates and drawings on application. Repairs of Carriages promptly executed, and with superior finish.—DEVARENNES & Co., Gowalia Tank-road.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

SEE PEARSE'S DISPLAY of PURE HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERY, CHRISTMAS BON BONS, and PRIZE PACKETS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
MR. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA..................LESSEE.
UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.
FOURTH SEANCE
OF
PROFESSOR AND MADAME
HASELMAYER.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
LADIES WILL BE DELIGHTED!
GENTLEMEN ASTONISHED!
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Orchestra Stalls........Rs. 3 | Pit........................Re. 1
Second Class............ „ 2 | Back Seats.................As. 8
Children, Soldiers, Men-of-War's Men in uniform, half price to first and second seats only.
Box Tickets admitting four, Rs. 12.
Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
GRAND EXTRA SEANCE,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 3 P.M.

THE EDEN THEATRE.
PROPRIETOR..........................JOHN WILSON.
Lessee and Manager..................Denbigh Newton.
Stage Manager.......................R. Lewis.
Business Manager....................Percy Bullen.
Scenic Artist.......................Herr M. Freyberger.
HUGE, UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS
OF THE CELEBRATED
AUSTRALIAN FROLIQUES.
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29.
The above Company will appear in
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
DOUBLE GOLDEN SHOE DANCING.
INSTUMENTAL SOLOS.
CHARACTER SONGS.
THE TALKING BANJO.
BELL RINGING.
The whole to conclude with the Extravagant Burlesque,
ON H. M. S. PINAFORE.
PIN-A-4
By special request.
PRICES.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 3; Second Seats, Rs. 2; Third Seats, Re. 1; Back Seats As. 8.
Children under 12, half price to all classes.
Soldiers and Men-of-War's Men in Uniform to 2nd and 3rd Class only.
Doors open at 8-30; curtain to rise at 9 precisely.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

I, NANAJEE NARAYAN WASLEKAR, C. E. M. E., &c., do hereby publicly notify that I have dissolved partnership (lately entered into) with Mr. THOMAS WINCKWORTH SCOTT, C. E. Architect, from the 13th instant, and that no business under the style of SCOTT and WASLEKAR can be carried on in future by either of us.
NANAJEE NARAYAN WASLEKAR.
28th Nov., 1883.

FOR THE PRESS.
WANTED, a SUB-EDITOR. Must be thoroughly competent for the subordinate work of a daily newspaper office, and a *verbatim* short-hand Reporter. Unexceptionable testimony to personal and professional character indispensable. Salary Rs. 250 to Rs. 400 a month.
Apply to the MANAGER, *Pioneer* Press, Allahabad.

REGISTERED
SILVER NOVELTY PENCIL CASES OF VARIETIES,
Rs. 10 each.
CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART, BOMBAY.
A few places from the *Times of India* buildings.

TO BE LET, "STORM HALL" at Mazagon. Apply to E. W. FLOWER, House Agent. 4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, a commodious and airy BUNGALOW on Wilderness-road, Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of W. W. Loch, Esq., C. S. Apply to E. W. FLOWER, House Agent. 4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, an upper-storeyed BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, on the westerly side, lately in the occupation of Captain Bingham. Apply to E. W. FLOWER, House Agent. 4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, from 1st January, the SEA VIEW at Bandora. Apply to E. W. FLOWER, House Agent. 4, Hummum-street.

MADON'S
ASTRINGENT TOOTH POWDER,
UNSURPASSED for arresting Bleeding from the TEETH and GUMS and INCIPIENT DECAY; is a thorough cleaner of the Teeth, improving Foul Breath, and giving health to Gums and fragrance to the Mouth.
Per Bottle As. 12.
COOPER, MADON and Co., Ld. BOMBAY AND POONA.

KIRBY'S
PERMANGANATE OF POTASH PILLS
ARE used with remarkable success in the treatment of Amenorrhœa. These Pills have the merit of holding the Permanganate of Potash in a pure and unoxidised state, are readily soluble and perfectly tasteless.
Dr. Bartholomew has seen marked advantage from its use in Dyspepsia and Flatulence attendant on obesity, and believes it serviceable as a remedy for an abnormal and excessive deposition of fat. He thinks it is indicated as an internal remedy in the septic, morbid states, and is certainly beneficial whatever view may be entertained of its *modus operandi*.
One and two grains. Per bottle, Re. 1-4.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited, BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE
GREATEST NOVELTY
OF THE AGE!!!
BOTTLED-UP DAYLIGHT
Absorbs the Light and gives it out again in the Dark.
LUMINOUS TEXTS, CROSSES,
FLOWERS, BIRTHDAY, WEDDING,
CHRISTMAS, & NEW YEAR CARDS,
BROOCHES, INK, &c.,
CAN BE DISTINCTLY SEEN IN THE DARK!
COOPER, MADON AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILLIAM RAINBOW, late of Bombay, at present carrying on business as Engineer and Commission Agent at No. 3, Boyle Street, Luton, in the County of Bedford, England, begs to notify that he has established a Commission Agency business for all private and public information that might be required from England by residents in India. With the advantage of 30 years' practical experience as an Engineer in England, India and America, he is prepared to inspect any machinery prior to shipment or purchase.
All commissions with which he may be intrusted will meet with careful and immediate attention at the following charges, exclusive of second-class railway fare for the different parts travelled over.
Private and public information of every kind, £1-1 per day for business not exceeding 10 days. Special terms for longer periods, at greatly reduced rates for special or private matters.
Inspection of machinery in small lots of £50 to £100 in value, 7½ per cent.; from £100 to £300, 5 per cent.; from £300 to £500, 3 per cent. commission.
Special contracts made for larger consignments.
All communications should be as plain and definite as possible and sent direct to the above address so as to ensure an immediate and positive reply.
Messrs. SWIFT and FARROW, Public Accountants, Bombay, have been authorised to receive and collect all accounts and commissions due to the abovenamed Wm. Rainbow.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.
An ADJOURNED THIRD QUARTERLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held here at 3 o'clock p.m., on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, for the consideration of the business left undisposed of at the Meeting held on 15th idem.
By order of the Chairman,
SORABJI NAVAROJI COOPER,
Actg. Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 28th Nov. 1883.

THE CROSSLEY BOMBAY TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.
THE Undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENTS in Bombay to the Crossley Telephone Company are prepared to receive orders of subscription to the NEW TELEPHONE EXCHANGE. All orders from intending subscribers are accepted upon terms, with all information relating to the same, which may be learnt on application.
The system, under which the Crossley's Telephone Exchange is based and worked upon; the construction and adaptability of their apparatus; guarantee the efficient working throughout.
The Crossley's Patent Switch Board for Exchanges as supplied to the Government Telegraph Department by this Company is in daily use at the Town Hall.
A Wire having been kindly placed by the Government Telegraph Department at the service of this Company, intending subscribers and others can now inspect the Company's Telephones, temporarily connected at the Town Hall, by previous arrangement with us.
WM WATSON & CO.,
Agents, Crossley Telephone Co.
Bombay, 28, Apollo-street.

PARISIAN
HAIR-DOUCHE,
A NOURISHING and STRENGTHENING TONIC for the HAIR, a valuable article for the Toilet, strengthens the hair, promotes its growth, and keeps it free from Scurf and Dandriff imparting a cooling sensation to the head.
Scented with Rose, Jessamine, Floral, Heliotrope.
Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited, CHEMISTS, &c., BOMBAY AND POONA.

GENUINE DALMATIAN
INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER.
FATAL TO ALL INSECTS.
HARMLESS TO DOMESTIC AND HIGHER ANIMALS.
THIS new preparation is sovereign and effective in destroying Bugs, Fleas in Dogs, Flies, Beetles, Ants, and all other insects.
DALMATIAN INSECT POWDER IS DECIDEDLY SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS EVER KNOWN.
Per tin Annas 8 and Re. 1.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited, BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.
THORNS AND ORANGE-BLOSSOMS,
A NEW NOVEL, by the Author of "Dora Thorne," "The Romance of a Black Veil," "A Broken Wedding Ring," &c.
is continued in the
FAMILY HERALD PART for November, which contains also Four Complete Stories, Essays, Answers to Correspondents, Recipes, Miscellanea, and the continuation of
SIR PHILIP'S WARDS.
By the Author of "His Wedded Wife," "Ladybird's Penitence," &c.

FAMILY HERALD, Part 486.

FAMILY HERALD, Part for November.
The *Australasian* says:—
"This favourite domestic magazine retains all its old interest and variety."

Price Sixpence.
FAMILY HERALD, Part 486.
The *Daily Argus* says:—
"This domestic magazine is second to none with which we are acquainted."

Price Sixpence.
FAMILY HERALD, Part for November.
The *Darling Downs Gazette* says:—
"Among the English periodicals received in Australia there is one, we believe, that receives a warmer welcome than is accorded to any other publication of its kind in the world. . . Its reputation has been ably preserved, and its character as the best family magazine of light, wholesome, and amusing reading, has been nobly sustained."

The
FAMILY HERALD may be had in Half-yearly Volumes (4s. 6d.) and in Monthly Parts (6d.) of all Colonial Booksellers and Newsagents; or the Monthly Part direct from W. STEVENS, 421, Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.
London: W. STEVENS, 421, Strand; and at all Newsvendors.

SOUNDY AND Co., Limited.
PIANOFORTE PRICE LIST.
INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, solid dark walnut, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, Agraffe over treble bridge, 7 octaves, richly polished case, rounded front corners, repeater action, best ivory keys, with ivory fronts. Rs. 650.

SYMPATHETIC Grand Square Piano, Rich American walnut, overstrung scale, solid complete bronzed iron-frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers 7 octaves, best ivory keys with ivory fronts, repeater action, richly polished case, with rounded front corners, and plinth. Rs. 750.

SCHIEDMAYER'S SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles with a solid iron frame cast in one piece, the bridge included, and extending over pin plank. The workmanship is of the finest description. The general appearance of the instrument is without exception the handsomest form of square Piano made. The front ends and also the back is panelled and the case is also screwed, and secured with corner plates of an ornamental and artistic design. Rs. 800.

A CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC is quite unnecessary, regarding similarity of names. Our SCHIEDMAYER Pianos are made by the Original and Genuine firm of that name at Stuttgart. The instruments are specially constructed for us upon scientific principles, the iron frame is cast in one piece and cannot break through the bass end like some badly constructed Pianos. We invite comparison of our SCHIEDMAYER Pianos with any other grand square imported.

THE "INDIAN" PIANETTE, solid mahogany, walnut, or ebonized case, mouldings in relief, handsome sconces, complete iron frame, check action, 7 octaves, 3 unison treble. High 3 ft. 8 in., broad 4 ft. 6 in., deep 1 ft. 10 in. Rs. 450.

THE "BIJOU" PIANETTE, gilt ornamentation, brass sconces, entire iron frame extending over pin plank, oblique scale, 7 octaves, check action, 3 unison treble. High 5 ft. 5 in., broad 4 ft. 6 in., deep 1 ft. 10 in. Rs. 500.

THE "BOUDOIR" PIANINO, solid dark walnut case, screwed and secured, solid iron frame, metal over pin plank, repeater action, 7 octaves, 3 unison scale. High 4 ft. 2 in., broad 4 ft. 9 in., deep 2 ft. Rs. 650.

SOLID Canadian walnut upright Grand, thoroughly screwed and secured in every way, handsome panelled front, brass sconces, carved trusses, complete iron frame extended over pin plank, straight scale, repeater action, 7 octaves, 3 unison. High 4 ft. 2 in., broad 4 ft. 8 in., deep 2 ft. 1 in. Rs. 725.

A SIMILAR instrument to above, but with extended ends, overstrung bass, 3 unison scale, 7 octaves. High 4 ft. 4 in., broad 5 ft., deep 2 ft. 2 in. Rs. 800.

THE "DRAWING ROOM" Grand, solid ebonized case, complete iron frame, overstrung bass, double check action, 7 octaves, length 5 ft. 10 in., breadth 4 ft. 6 in. Rs. 900.

THESE Pianofortes combine in the highest degree all the requisites of a perfect Pianoforte—power, richness, and singing quality of tone; ease and elasticity of touch; effectiveness of action, and durability.

THE "BOUDOIR" GRAND.—In solid Canadian walnut case, screwed and secured to resist climatic influence, overstrung bass, check repeater action, 7 octaves, length 6 ft. 4 in., breadth 4 ft. 10 in. Rs. 1,100.

THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart.—These beautiful grands are unequalled for the rich quality and volume of tone. They are made with solid full iron frame extending over pin plank, overstrung bass, improved mathematical scale, double check repeater action, finest ivory fronded keys, thoroughly screwed and secured in every part, rich massive case and every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument has been added. Equally adapted for use in the concert or drawing-room. Rs. 1,300.

COLLARD and COLLARD short IRON GRAND.—In solid walnut, screwed and secured with brass plates, solid iron frame and pin plank, repeater action, 7 octaves, registered key board, length 6 feet, breadth 4 ft. 8 in. Rs. 1,300.
NOTE.—All the above form our standard instruments and we have always several of each kind in stock to select from.

ALWAYS IN STOCK, a large number of Pianos not above enumerated, grands, semi-grands, square and upright Pianos at prices varying from Rs. 500 to Rs. 800.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS returned from hire, at reduced prices, a large stock always on hand to select from.

PIANOS for HIRE in Bombay or Up-Country. Pianos Tuned. Repaired or taken in Exchange.
Sole appointed agents in India for the old established and genuine firm
SCHIEDMAYER,
PIANOFORTE MAKERS,
STUTTGART,
who make for us only
SYMPATHETIC PIANOFORTES
With special design of complete iron frame which we GUARANTEE not to break like many inferior constructed Pianos by other makers.
Separate Lists with Illustrations of each Instrument can be had on application.
SOUNDY AND Co., Ld., Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
H. E. the Governor's Band, Esplanade, evening.
Concert, Temple Bar, 9 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Eden Theatre, 9 p.m.
Great Indian Circus.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Chindwara (s), from Calcutta; Hydaspes (s), London; Lord Tredegar, Mauritius; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur.
VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Simla (s) and Mobile (s), for Persian Gulf; Aspatia (s) and Scindia (s), Kurrachee; Orion (s), China, &c; Clan Ranald (s), Liverpool; Berenice (s), Trieste, &c; Golconda (s), Calcutta, &c.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by H. E. the Governor's band at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening commencing at 6:—

Quadrille..........Commerce....................Kuhner.
Overture...........Sommernachtstraum.........Suppé.
Selection..........Romeo Giulietta............Gounod.
Valse..............Liebestraume...............Delbruck.
Reminiscences of All Nations..................Godfrey.
Galop..............Pleine Carriere............Bohm.

THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.—H. E. the Governor's band will play every Tuesday at the Victoria Gardens, and every Thursday at the Esplanade Bandstand.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Olympia and Hydaspes entered, and the s.s. Geelong left, the dock yesterday.

THE BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—The Christmas holidays of the Byculla Schools begin on the 15th December and last one month.

SPECIAL JURORS.—We are requested by the Sheriff to intimate that special jurors who did not serve on yesterday's jury are required to attend at the High Court to-day at 1 p.m. instead of at 10 a.m.

FOR KERBELLA.—The remains of the late Sultan Kajabee, grand-daughter of His Highness the late Aga Khan, were removed on Tuesday evening last from Byculla and taken on board a vessel off Carnac-bunder for conveyance to Kerbella.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Dagdoo Hurry was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing 11 annas and 6 pies in cash from the person of Mahomed Nazir on the day previous. The prisoner being an old offender, who admitted his previous convictions, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BOMBAY S. P. C. A.—The following cases were prosecuted by the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, during the week ending the 24th inst.:—Bullocks—lame 15, sore neck 19, tumours on neck 9, emaciated 5, sores on body 3; fowls—carrying suspended by the legs 1; total number of cases 52.

MOUNTPOINSUR FEAST.—The annual titular feast of our Lady of Conception will be held on Sunday, the 9th proximo, in the old Church at Mountpoinsur, a village situated half an hour's distance from the Borioli station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The railway authorities have consented to run a special train leaving Church Gate station at 7-50 a.m. (Madras time), stopping at all the intermediate stations, and leaving Borioli station for Bombay at 6 p.m. (Madras time.)

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—In our account of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught to the Prince's Dock on Saturday last, we inadvertently omitted to mention the name of one of the Port Trust officials presented to His Royal Highness. Besides the gentlemen named, Mr. David Jolley, the Dock Master, was introduced to the duke when the party arrived at the flood-gates of the Dock, and shared the honour of conversing and shaking hands with His Royal Highness, and accompanied him with the others till the Duke's departure from the church.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Gaumdevie on the body of Seeta, a woman, aged twenty-five years. Deceased was the wife of Rama Atmajee, a domestic servant. She had complained of severe pains in her stomach for the past six days, and obtained medecine from a native hakeem, from which, however, she received no relief. On the night previous she left her house, and yesterday morning her dead body was recovered from the Gaumdevie Tank. There were no external marks of violence. The verdict was that the deceased drowned herself.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of Saee, a woman, aged twenty years. The deceased was a day labourer employed on board the s. s. Malacca taking in coal, and worked in the between deck of that vessel up to 8 p. m., when the labourers knocked off work and went on shore. She was then missed, and on the muccadum of the gang returning on board and searching for her, he found her lying dead in the hold, and a male labourer lying on the timber about two yards from her. The man was alive and conscious, and was sent to hospital. The body of the deceased was brought on shore. The verdict was—"that the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by her having fallen into the hold of the steam-ship Malacca while taking in cargo after dark without lights."

FIRE AT NOWROJEE HILL.—A fire broke out at 6-45 p.m. in a jowlee shed, situated on Nowrojee Hill, owned by Dhondee Krishna and ten other cart-drivers, used for stabling their labour-carts and bullocks. The shed was burnt down to the ground within half an hour, owing to the inflammable nature of its materials. On the alarm being raised, the Pydownee and the Byculla steam fire-engines with their manual engines at once repaired to the scene, but with the aid of the manual engines the fire was got under, and completely extinguished by 8-15 p. m. The origin of the fire is not known, and the damage is estimated at Rs. 200. The damages might have been considerably more had the fire taken place at a later hour, when the labour carts and bullocks that were out would have been located there; however, the few carts and about seven or eight bullocks that were in the shed at the time of the fire were speedily removed.

STRANGE TREATMENT OF A DYING WOMAN.

A CORONER'S inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Commateepoora, on the body of Suthiabama, aged seventeen years, the wife of one Pandoorung Babooljee, a fitter in the Municipal workshops. The body of the deceased, it appears, was removed after death to the Hindoo burning ground for cremation, where information was given to the police that the woman had died from violence, marks of which were found on her back. Inquires were made by the police, and it was discovered that the woman had been suffering from fever for some time previous to and after her confinement, which took place a month ago. At first Dr. Succaram Arjoon was called in, but after a few days the husband, imagining that an evil spirit had possession of his wife, obtained the services of one Purshotum Withul, a carpenter renowned for beating the devil out of people; and on the 25th instant this man beat the poor woman (then in delirium) with a bamboo switch. The patient lingered a while after, but subsequently died. Dr. Succaram Arjoon, in his evidence before the Coroner, said from his examination of the deceased he was of opinion that she could not recover; and from the evidence he had heard, he was of opinion that a few cuts with the cane produced would not cause her death and would not hasten it. Dr. Sidney Smith, the Coroner's Surgeon, who made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, was of opinion that the immediate cause of death was dropsy of the heart; and he was also of opinon from the evidence he had heard that the deceased was moribund when she was beaten with the cane, and that such beating did not cause her death, and further that deceased was not cognizant of the beating. The jury returned the following verdict:—"That the death of Suthiabama was caused by dropsy of the heart."

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—Nov. 28.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

THE following among other matters were heard before his lordship:—

RE PRANJEEVUN DOOLUBDAS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Budroodin, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Manker, on behalf of a creditor, opposed the application.

It appeared that writs were out against the insolvent, and he was now detained in jail. The opposing creditor's affidavit was served upon insolvent late last night, and he had had no opportunity of replying to it. The creditor opposed on the ground that the insolvent made a vexatious defence to a suit in the Small Causes Court, that this was his fourth insolvency, that he traded recklessly, that he was now trading in the name of his son without the leave of the court, and thus practised a fraud upon his former creditors, and that he had concealed his books. Mr. Budroodin said that insolvent had lodged two books with the Official Assignee, and that he had probably no more; that the other charges could not be taken into consideration now; that he twice got his discharge, but that on the third occasion his petition was dismissed. The learned counsel asked for a week's interim order.

His Lordship, without calling upon Mr. Manker to address the court, refused the application. This was the fourth insolvency, and the liabilities amounted to Rs. 45,000; and to such an insolvent his lordship could show no indulgence. He presumed that something wrong was going on.

RE DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE TASKAR.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order for four months. Some of the creditors resided out of Bombay. The application was granted.

RE ISABELLA ROLE.

Mr. Dhairyavan, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order for six months on the ground that some of the creditors were residents in England. The application was granted.

RE DINANATH RAGHUNATH DHURANDAR.

Mr. Dhairyavan moved for an interim order. Insolvent had failed twice before, but on the present occasion ... He had incurred heavy expenses on account of his son's ... and had repaid them Rs. 571. the Marwaree creditor ... would lose his employ- ... He had a large family and ... refused. His lordship, under these special circumsta[nces] ... ed an interim order.

THE FATAL FIGHT AT THE SAILORS' HOME.

THE adjourned inquest into the circumstances connected with the death of Jesse Smith, an able seaman of H. M. S. Euryalus, was resumed yesterday by the Coroner, Dr. Blaney, at the European General Hospital.

The following further evidence was recorded.

Dr. Frederick Fitzgerald Maccartie, Acting Resident Surgeon of the European General Hospital, deposed that the deceased was admitted into the hospital about 10-30 a.m. on the 25th instant. On examination a small, clean, and penetrating wound was found in the middle line about half way between the lower end of the breast-bone and the navel, but a little nearer the breast-bone. There were no marks of contusion. Next day symptoms of peritonitis developed themselves, and he died at midnight. Witness made a *post-mortem* examination of the body. He was of opinion that the cause of death was peritonitis, due to external violence connected with the wound. The peritonitis could have been caused by a violent kick in the abdomen. The knife in court could have produced the wound described; it would about accurately fit it. If deceased was in a state of collapse the night previously and had been brought to hospital earlier, it would have made no difference as to the result. If he rallied fairly well after he was injured, and had then been brought to hospital, his chance of recovery might have been greater.

Mr. Charles Lauder, Superintendent of the Sailors' Home, was examined. He said that on being attracted by the disturbance at the Home on Saturday evening, he found Littlewood surrounded by a crowd of sailors, and deceased lying in the passage leading to the wash-house. Littlewood was evidently frightened and asked witness to "keep by him." The deceased was twisting about as if he had cramps in his stomach. In twisting about he rolled out of the verandah on the ground outside. Witness proposed to send him to hospital, but his shipmates said there was no danger, and that they would take him upstairs; and they did so. Hurst, the gatekeeper, gave witness the knife, and said he got it while Littlewood and the deceased were struggling. The long blade was open when witness received it. Deceased was placed in bed, and appeared to be suffering from the effects of drink. Next morning deceased was sent to hospital. Deceased seemed to be all right when he came to the Home. Littlewood was drunk when the deceased came in. At the bar of the Home men under the influence of liquor are not supplied with drink. No report had been made to witness that morning that the decased was ill. Witness did not think Saturday night that the deceased was in any danger.

Antonio Amelia Braganza, bar-man at the Home, was also examined.

The Coroner then summed up the evidence adduced, and the jury after a short deliberation returned the following verdict unanimously:—"That the death of Jesse Smith was caused by peritonitis, the reult of a kick on the abdomen inflicted on him by Ralph Littlewood, under such circumstances that the act of Ralph Littlewood, was culpable homicide not amounting to murder."

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—Nov. 28.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY and a Special Jury.)

THE BANK OF BOMBAY DEFALCATIONS.

JAMSETJEE PESTONJEE MADON, lately a shroff in the Bank of Bombay, was again charged before his lordship and the same special jury with having, on the 7th August last, committed theft and criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 16,500. He was also charged with having, on the 8th of August, committed the same offence in respect of Rs. 16,000, by dishonestly inducing one Jamsetjee Heerajee, a clerk employed in the bank, to pay the sum on a false pretence that the money was required for the purposes of the bank. The prisoner was also charged with having on the same day committed theft and criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 15,500.

The Hon'ble Mr. Marriott, Advocate-General, and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, conducted the defence.

Further evidence was called for the prosecution.

Dosabhoy Rustomjee Mottiwalla, in cross-examination by Mr. Inverarity said among other things. I am a shroff in the Bank of Bombay. I live in a fine large house at Dhobie Talao. The rent is Rs. 52 a month. My salary is Rs. 65 a month. I keep an establishment of two servants only.

Mr. Inverarity.—What business do you carry on besides being shroff in the bank?

Witness.—I circulate my money. I inherited money from my father. I have lent Rs. 3,000 to Nowrojee Muncherjee, a relative of mine employed in the Bank of Bombay, who deals in sovereigns. I am employed as receiving clerk in the same bank. Sometimes when my relative was absent, I used to attend to the sovereign business, and used to pay moneys out of his box. It is not my duty to do any business in sovereigns on behalf of the bank. (Is shewn an exhibit.) This is not my handwriting, nor anything like my handwriting. It looks like the handwriting of Nusserwanjee, the deputy shroff. I never informed Nusserwanjee about the price of sovereigns. I don't know, I have no recollection of it. I know nothing about the 110 sovereigns mentioned in this note.

Mr. Inverarity.—Do you swear you did not pay for the 110 sovereigns out of the Bank's moneys in the prisoner's hands?

Witness.—I don't know.

Do you swear you and Nusserwanjee did not buy 110 sovereigns in partnership with the bank's monies?—Yes, I never bought in that manner. I can give no explanation regarding this document. I never saw it before to-day. I know Premchund Roychund. He comes to the bank. Who does not know him?

Did you and Nusserwanjee ever speculate in opium?—Never.

Did you ever do any business except as a shroff employed in the Bank?—Yes, I did my own business in shares. I lived in the same house with Nusserwanjee for 26 or 27 months. I know him for the last 18 or 20 years. I was one of the party who, on the evening of the 8th August, met at the house of the head shroff to arrange about replacing the moneys. I heard all about the deficiency that evening. I know the prisoner. I am not his friend. It was not my business to tell any of the bank officials about the deficiency in the bank's cash.

When did you first come to know about the deficiency of Rs. 65,000?—That refers to Hormusjee. I first heard of it when Hormusjee was arrested, and even then I did not know the exact amount. Sometimes I borrowed moneys of the prisoner. He paid me out of his own pocket. I don't know if he got the orders of Hormusjee or Nusserwanjee about those monies. Whenever I went to him for moneys, he used to pay them out of his own purse, not the bank's bags. I did not borrow even small sums out of the bank's moneys. It would have been wrong to do so. On the 8th August, at the request of Nusserwanjee, I joined in the effort made to replace the moneys. I went about till 11 p.m. I did not go the next morning. I did not get a cheque signed by Dhunjeebhoy Crawford. I did not know that an attempt was being made to conceal false entries made in the bank's books. I know that the money was replaced. Entries would necessarily have to be made when the monies were replaced. I don't know that entries were made. I don't know who made this large ink blot in this book.

In re-examination by the Advocate-General, witness said he occupied only the second floor of the house in which he lived with Nusserwanjee. He had moneys of his own. He repaid the small sums he borrowed of the prisoner.

The Advocate-General tendered several witnesses for cross-examination, but cross-examination was declined by Mr. Inverarity. The case for the prosecution then closed.

Prisoner, in answer to the judge, said.—Whatever has been done or caused to be done has been done and caused to be done by my *seths*. I am innocent.

The Advocate-General then summed up at some length the case made out by the evidence for the prosecution.

Mr. Inverarity, in addressing the jury on behalf of the prisoner, said the question for the jury to consider was not whether there had been a defalcation of the Bank of Bombay moneys, but whether the prisoner was guilty of the charges preferred against him by the prosecution. The learned counsel referred to two of the charges which, he submitted, could not possibly stand together. He would shew that the whole of the Rs. 16,500, which formed the subject of one of the charges, went into the pocket of Hormusjee, the head shroff, or the deputy shroff, Nusserwanjee. Mr. Inverarity did not mean to dispute that, on the 8th August last, there was a deficiency of Rs. 16,500 in the bank's cash; probably there was a larger deficiency; but what the learned counsel submitted was that his client did not deal with the whole of the bank's cash, which on that date amounted to thirty-five lakhs of rupees, and that he was not responsible for the deficiency of Rs. 16,500 in particular. In the Gujeratee book kept by the prisoner for that date, no mention was made in any way of the cheque for Rs. 16,500 being held as receivable. That book, on the 7th or 8th August, did not give the exact total of the cash that the prisoner ought to have had in his hand; and this the learned counsel said was an important point. Hormusjee and Nusserwanjee did not insist upon counting the cash in the prisoner's hands, because they knew that, if they did so and the cash was found to be short by a thousand rupees or so, the prisoner would say to them than one or the other of them must have drawn it. So on the 7th August, although there was an entry of the Rs. 16,500 made in the book, for the keeping of which Hormusjee was responsible, yet there was no corresponding entry in the Gujeratee book kept by the prisoners. The prisoner's cash balances in his own book were correct. The plan which the deputy shroff adopted to screen himself was to place a false cheque to make up his own cash balances, knowing well that, in the usual course of business, the false cheque would not go down to the Gujeratee shroff's department and be liable to be discovered. It was known that Hormusjee and Nusserwanjee had made away with the evidence against them in the bank's vouchers. The prisoner had not chosen to imitate them even although he had the opportunity to do so any day within the last two months up to his arrest. He was bound to obey the orders of Hormusjee and Nusserwanjee; at least he (prisoner) thought so; wrongly thought so; and yet, under that impression he advanced to them the moneys they asked for. They were the persons interested in concealing the deficiency that occurred; and they placed the false cheque for Rs. 16,500 as part of the cash balance. The learned counsel submitted that it was not his client, but Hormusjee and Nusserwanjee, who misappropriated that sum.

The learned counsel had not finished his address when the court adjourned until to-morrow (Thursday) morning.

BENGAL.

MR. FURRELL.—We are glad to know that a subscription has been set on foot to mark the general appreciation of Mr. Furrell's eminent and unselfish service and devotion to the cause of his countrymen and India. The subscription is limited to two gold-mohurs.—*Indian Daily News.*

PICKED UP AT SEA.—A Calcutta paper says:—The commander of the floating light vessel Comet, stationed at the Upper Gasper, hearing cries of distress at 9 p.m. on the 14th instant, put off in his boat, and shortly afterwards picked up a small country boat that was adrift with a native in it in the last stage of exhaustion. The man's statement was that he was carried off by the tide from the western shore somewhere below the Hidgelee River on the 11th instant, and that he had been drifting with the tide ever since without food or water. The man was taken on board the light ship and made comfortable, and was sent up to town in the Sir William Peel.

THE RECENT AKHA RAID.—A telegram from Gauhati, November 23rd to the *Indian Daily News*, states:—The Chief Commissioner has abandoned his cold weather programme, and has proceeded by special steamer to Tezpore to supervise the operations against the Akas. These savages carried off two native forest officers slung on bamboo poles in the manner in which local pigs are carried to market; an ultimatum has been sent demanding the return of the foresters. A large body of Frontier Police and a detachment of the 43rd Regiment are in readiness to advance into the hills in case of refusal. The probabilities are in favour of their compliance. This outrage is believed to be the result of some rules of the Forest Department, as the resentment of the savages was confined apparently to the employés of that department.

THE BENGAL CORPS.—Certain statements have recently appeared to the effect that the Bengal Government has found it necessary to institute famine relief operations. The only foundation for these alarmist rumours is apparently the fact that a grant-in-aid of Rs. 10,000 has been made to the Muzafarpur Road Cess Fund to enable the Road Cess Committee of that district to construct a road in a portion of the district that has always been liable to inundation from the River Bagmati. This year the inundation, owing to the heavy rain in August, was very high, and portions of the bhadoi crops in the locality were destroyed by it. The damage was very local, and those who suffered may look forward to an excellent rabi crop. Hitherto, the tract in question, owing to its liability to floods, has been, as a rule, more or less isolated for part of the year. In order to bring it into easy communication with the rest of the district, the road, the construction of which has hitherto been delayed for want of funds, has at length been commenced. The expenditure in question, therefore, so far from having been caused by a failure of rain is the result of superabundant moisture. The reports on the crops in Bengal indicate so far that the failure has been much less than had been represented. With a fair rabi, the facts at present give no ground for anxiety. The season's rainfall has been not so much deficient as badly distributed.—*Englishman.*

FORCIBLE DETENTION OF OTHER PEOPLE'S CHILDREN.—At the Calcutta Police Court, before Mr. G. S. Henderson, Officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. N. Salinger applied for redress against Mr. J. J. Pollard, proprietor of Pollard's Lilliputation Opera Company. Applicant stated that defendant had engaged certain girls, who were under age, to play at Australia. This was with the consent of the parents, and the stipulation entered into was, that defendant should not take them out of the Australian Colonies. The contract was entered into at Melbourne, and after playing at the Colonies, defendant left Queensland for India with his troupe, including the girls, in spite of the remonstrance on the part of the latter, who declined to accompany him. Mr. Pollard then, it appears, gave them to understand that they could remain back at Queensland, and find their passage to Melbourne. The girls, having no money with them, had no other alternative but to accompany the troupe to India. Applicant had written various letters to Mr. Pollard from Australia, regarding his two girls, who were among the girls under age, desiring that they should be sent back to Melbourne, but no reply was given to his communication. He was at length compelled to travel all the way from Melbourne to Calcutta, for the purpose of getting back his girls, who were restored to him by Mr. Pollard. His application at present was on behalf of the parents of two other girls among the troupe, who were also under age. He had been desired by the parents to hand over two letters to the girls, but Mr. Pollard absolutely refused to permit any communication passing. He was at a loss to understand what to do, and thought fit to come before this Court for protection. The parents of the girls were desirous that they should return to Australia, and as no communication could pass, under the circumstances some legal interference was necessary in the matter. The Court said that it could not interfere; it would have been a different thing altogether if the parents of the girls were here and sought redress. The Court then could have given all the help in its power. Applicant urged that it was a hard case, considering that the girls were prevented holding any communication with him. He had been particularly requested by the parents to see them. The Court said that it would consider the matter till to-morrow, adding that it could not give applicant much hope. Applicant then asked what was to be done in regard to his girls' traps, which were detained by Mr. Pollard. The Court referred him on that point to a matter Civil Court, adding that it would be advisable for applicant to consult the Deputy Commissioner on the subject of the letters referred to above.—*Statesman.*

VICTORIA AND THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.—The following letter appears in the *Statesman*:—

Sir,—With reference to your paragraph in the *Statesman* of this day, extracted from an up-country journal, permit me to say that the entire statement is a curious collection of—well, I would prefer to put it errors, rather than mis-statements. The paragraph reads as follows:—

"An up-country paper writes; 'with reference to our Calcutta correspondent's intimation that a satisfactory understanding has been arrived at between the Australian representatives and the management of the Exhibition, it may be added that the cry raised about Victoria having co-operated with the Government of India in the International Exhibition, under the impression that space would be given free, seems to have been utterly unfounded. Documentary evidence have been produced, showing that the Victoria Government voted money and agreed to support the Exhibition six days before the now celebrated telegram from the Government of India was received. To be precise, they voted £5,000 on 30th March last, and £430 of this was entered as a payment for space.'"

Taking the last sentence as a specimen, I may say that what is there stated to have occurred in Victoria, in March last, could not possibly have happened before August. However, the matter has so far been amicably settled, and I am quite sure that there is no wish or disposition on either side to irritate or to impute motives. I make these remarks, in order to enable you to correct the mistake by contradicting it on my authority as President of the Victorian Commission. If proofs are required, I am fully prepared with them, but I cannot allow any slur to be cast upon the Colony which I represent at this Exhibition, even though it may arise from mistakes which are quite possible, but for the existence of which I am not responsible.

JOSEPH BOSISTO,
President, Royal Commission for Victoria.
Calcutta, November 23, 1883.

MADRAS.

A HUNT CLUB FOR BANGALORE.—It will be remembered that, a few months ago, by the exertions of Major Mansel Pleydell, of the 12th Lancers, and other sporting officers in the station, a Hunt Club was started in Bangalore. Owing to the negociations for the purchase of a pack of hounds falling through, and to the lateness of the season, the movement collapsed for the nonce. We are, however, glad to learn from Bangalore that arrangements are now in progress for hunting the splendid country around the station (presenting some of the finest covers in India for jackals,) next season. A pack of hounds has been ordered out from England, and Major Mansel Pleydell will be "Master," with Toby Carter, well-known in Bombay, as Huntsman.—*Madras Times.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

THE VICEROY AND MISSIONARIES.—The Viceroy and Lady Ripon during their recent visit to Kashmere manifested a very kindly interest in the work of the Church Missionary Society in that independent Native State. This action of Lord Ripon's, during the existence of the Indore difficulty, is not without its significance; and we gratefully record the fact, as showing that a Christian Viceroy is determined to recognise Christian missions as a legitimate and lawful institution in independent Native States.—*Lahore Church Gazette.*

A MUNICIPAL SQUABBLE.—The new Simla Municipality has narrowly escaped a revolution. With the departure for the plains of Dr. Cuningham, the first president, something like chaos set in. His successor required that not only the subject of the discussions, but the discussions themselves should be translated to the three native members—a proposal which the Europeans declared to be needless as well as impracticable. Then the officiating President threatened to report the malcontent majority to Government, upon which one of their number retaliated by threatening a vote of censure on the President. However, after a week's interval, pacific councils prevailed, and for the moment there is peace or the semblance of it.—*Pioneer.*

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THE STATE BALL.

At the State ball on the occasion of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught's visit, the greater part of Bombay Society was represented. The scene was unusually brilliant; and dancing was kept up till nearly 3 a.m. Plants were profusely scattered through the ball-rooms, while in the grounds of Government House the electric light more than rendered darkness visible. We append a list of the invitations:—

H E the Commander-in-Chief
H E the Naval Commander-in-Chief
Ashburner, Mr C E
Adams, Mr and Mrs J
Anderson, Mr W C
Atkins, Mr and Mrs F
Atkinson, Capt and Mrs
Astley, Mr and Mrs H E
Anderson, Mr and Mrs
Aspinwall, Mr and Miss J W
Auchinleck, Surg Genl and Mrs
Anderson, Surg Major and the Misses
Aitken, Mr A E
Alexander, Capt
Brown, Mr J M
Blaney, Dr T and Miss
Blaney, Mr R
Brandenburg, Mr and Mrs
Beville, Col, and Mrs
Brenckley, Mr T T
Baker, Mr and Mrs R H
Bruce, Dy Surg-Genl & Mrs
Biddle, Mr James
Baker, Col
Brown, Lieut-Col
Bayly, Mr A W L
Byrne, Mr C H
Brunton, Mr and Mrs R P
Barrett, Mr A
Ben Williams, Col
Bates, Mr and Mrs S P
Blissett, Mr and Mrs T
Blowers, Lieut Col and Mrs
Barber, Mr J H
Barker, Surgn Maj and Mrs
Brown, Mr R W
Beamish, Miss
Bozzoni, Mr F
Beyts, Mr and Mrs C A
Bourbel, Col
Burnett, Lieut-Col
Brent, Mr and Mrs
Barnett, Mr, Mrs, and the Misses
Burn, Mr H Pelham
Bonus, Col and Mrs
Benson, Capt
Barnett, Mr A
Baker, Mr G W
Bayly, Miss
Branson, Mr and Mrs
Bake, Mr
Collister, Mr J G W
Cox, Mr and Mrs A F
Chalk, Mr F
Carter, Brig-Surg H V
Cotton, Mr G
Clifford, Mr M
Cooper, Mr C P
Campbell, Mr R S
Campbell, Mr J M
Chope, Mr and Mrs H J
Curwen, Mr H
Caulfield, Mr W
Cautley, Major and Mrs
Cuthbert, Capt and Mrs
Chambers, Mr and Mrs F
Chalmer, Mr A B
Clark, Mr Pickering
Cuffe, Mr T W
Carter, Maj and Mrs Stanley
Cappel, Mr N J L
C[illegible]is, Mr and Mrs
[illegible] Mr J G de
[illegible] Mr H
Crawford, Mr A[illegible]
Cornforth, Mr and Mrs J P
Cotterell, Mrs George
Cameron, Mr S
Carndoff, Mr H W C
Cameron, Mr J
Campbell, Mr James
Dupuis, Captain
Douglas, Mr James
Dodd, Colonel
Davidson, Surg and Mrs
Dean-Pitt, Capt and Mrs
De Castro, Mr and Mrs M de Canto
De Souza, Dr and Mrs P C
Digby, Mr E
D'Aguiar, Mr J C
Duxbury, Mr and Mrs J R
Downing, Capt
David, Mr S J
D'Aguiar, Madame
Dixon, Mr G
Dupuis, Mr G A S
DaGama, Dr and Mrs
De Fonblanque, Mr L
Dodgson, Mr C G
Dundas, Major
Dalbie, Capt H S
Davis, Miss
Edwardes, Genl, Mrs, and Miss
Ertel, Mr Alfred
Echalaz, Maj
Even, Mr G E
Ezekiel, Mr M D
Ezra, Mr J E
Fraser, Col Keith
Fanshawe, Mr A U
Fulton, Mr and Mrs.
Farnham, Mr B F
Follet, Mr, Mrs, and the Misses
Forde, Mr and Mrs A W
Fraser, Mr W
Flynn, Mr and Miss
Forrest, Mr L R W
Forbes, Mr and Mrs C H
Freeborn, Mr E R
Fachiri, Mr and Mrs
Grant, Mr G F M
Grant, Miss
Geary, Mr and Mrs G
Graham, Surg-Maj, Mrs, and the Misses
Greany, Surg
Greasly, Miss
Gay, Mr and Mrs E
Gell, Mr H G
Gilder, Rev Mr, Mrs, and the Misses
Goldie, Mrs
Gostling, Mr D
Gubbay, Mr and Mrs E S
Gamble, Miss
Grieve, Rev Mr A C
Greig, Rev Mr T H
Gonne, the Hon C
Hewlett, Dy Surg-Genl
Hewett, Maj-Genl and Miss
Hancock, Major
Hay, Mr and Mrs Andrew
Hunt, Mr T C
Hext, Capt and Mrs.
Hamilton, Mr W R
Hay, Capt A W
Heinricks, Mr G K
Hampson, Mr J B
Hickins, Mr W
Hancock, Colonel
Hamilton, Mr W F
Hatch, Surgeon
Hitch, Mr W E
Hardinge, Capt the Hon A S
Hathornthwaite, Mr & Mrs
Hojel, Surg-Maj Mrs & Miss
Hart, Mr and Mrs W E
Henderson, Rev Mr J
Hastings, Capt
Hogg, General
Hosgwerf, Mr E H
Hatch, Mr H F
Hallowes, Col and Mrs
Harinoll, Mr H S
Hughes, Mr
Hamilton, Mr H
Holms, Mr J
Jones, Mr James
J[illegible]i, Mr and Mrs J
Janni, Mr E and Miss
Jeffrey, Rev Mr and Mrs R
Johnson, Mr G F
Johnston, Mr J C R
Jardine, Mr and Mrs J
Johnson, Mr J R K
Jefferson, Mr and Mrs J
Jefferson, Mr Frank
Jopp, Lieut-Col
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sir the Hon'ble
Jamsetjee C Jamsetjee, Mr
Jehangeer C Jehangeer, Mr and Mrs
Kemp, Mr and Mrs D S
King, Mr H R
Kirwan, Mr G H
Kane, Mr C E
King, Mr and Mrs Alfred
Kay, Mr W
Kingcome, Mr V R
Knott, the Misses
Klingelhofer, Mr J
LeBriton, Capt and Mrs
Lochee, Rev Mr & Mrs A C
Lang, Mr Basil
Lucas, Surg J C
Lynde, Mr, Mrs, & Miss F G
Logan, Mr M
Lang, Mr T
Lyle, Mr F H
L[illegible]k, Mr J
Lang, Mr and Mrs Walter
LeGeyt, Mr and Mrs W
Lamb, Mr C
Lyon, Surg-Maj J B
Leigh, Mr Egerton
Long, Captain
Leahy, Miss
Little, Mr
Meurin, the Right Rev F L
Merewether, Col and Mrs
Macmillan, Mr and Mrs
Mant, Mr R N
Mitchell, Mr F
Merriman, Lieut-Col
Manson, Mr and Mrs G
Macdonald, Mr C
Maidment, Mr, Mrs, and the Misses W
Maidment, Mr A R
Monteath, Mr J
Mowat, Mr M
Murray, Mr W
Macaulay, Mr and Mrs W M
Macdonald, Miss
Manser, Surgeon
Maidment, Mr and Mrs C S
Marriott, Hon'ble John
Makwell, Mr A W H
Montgomery, Mr T R A
Mayhew, Mr and Mrs W G
Merriman, The Hon Genl
Macfarlane, Mr, Mrs, and Misses
Moore, Mr T D
Moses, Mr S M
Mansel, Major
Metcalfe, Mr C T E
Mathews, Mr F B
Medwood, Mr T C
Merrett, Mr W
Mackay, Mr and Mrs J L
Merewall, Mr A
Mildwell, Mr F
McConaghy, Surg-Major
Macnaghten, Lieut-Col W Hay
MacEwen, Mr R
Morland, Capt and Mrs
Macgillivray, Mr J
Mavrogordato, Mr S
Middleton, Lieut Col & Mrs
Mallaby, Col
Meade, Mr M J
Murray, Miss
Nolan, Surg-Maj and Mrs
Nathan, Miss
Nathan, Mr J A
Nield, Captain
Nicholson, Mr E F
O'Connell, Mr, Mrs, and the Misses
Olcese, Mr
O'Kearny, Surg-Maj & Mrs
Orr, Mr and Mrs
Oliver, Mr J and the Misses
Ostrehan, Col, Mrs, and the Misses
Ormiston, Mr G E and Miss
Oxenham, Mr and Mrs G R
Opitz, Mr and Mrs G
Ogilvie, Mr and Mrs
Pendlebury, Mr and Mrs W
Peters, Surg-Maj and Mrs
Peterson, Dr P
Peterson, Mr W and Miss
Plunkett, Mr A H
Penny, Lieut-Col and Mrs
Pearson, Mr and Mrs A N
Piers, Mr W B
Place, Mr F
Pinhey, Mr R W S
Penton, Capt and Mrs
Pallis, Mr and Mrs A
Parker, Mr F D
Phillips, Mr F A M
Phillips, Miss
Poole, Mr and Mrs C
Peake, Mr J
Paterson, Mr and Mrs C A
Partridge, Bgde-Surg W P
Pottinger, Col and Mrs
Penny, Mr and Mrs Louis
Paull, Mr and Mrs S P
Quarrell, Miss
Ravenscroft, The Hon E W
Riddell, Major and Mrs
Rawlins, Mr G W
Roughton, Mr G W
Rowlandson, Major and Mrs
Russell, Mr Allen
Rozario, Dr and Mrs L P de
Reid, Mr and Mrs E J
Rimington, Mr F C
Russell, Mr and Mrs L P
Russell, Mr W W P
Rake, Mr G W
Radford, Mr H C
Russell, Mr B B
Ross, General Sir John
Rokeby, Mr H S
Robertson, Mr and Mrs E P
Rivett-Carnac, Col.
Rayment, Mr G I R
Rand, Mr W C
Ralli, Mr E P
Stead, Archdeacon and Mrs
Squires, Rev Mr H C
Searle, Mr R W
Swann, Mr J C
Straaten, Mr E V D
Spencer, Mr Mrs and the Misses M
Sharpin, Rev Mr and Mrs
Spencer, Mr and Mrs F A
Singleton, Captain
Stewart, Mr, Mrs and the Misses A C
Sassoon, Mr and Mrs S D
Sassoon, Lady
Slater, Mr McL
Stuart, Mr T H
Solomon, Mr and Mrs S
Solomon, Mr H
Street, Comdr H A
Smith, Mr J W
Salmon, Major W
Starling, Mr M H
Swinhow, Lieut-Col
Savile, Mr P B
Simkins, Mr A R M
Sleater, Mr and Mrs M
Simpson, Mr N F
Sandell, Mr J W H
Slight, Mr and Mrs J M H
Souter, Sir Frank
Symons, Mr J L
Symons, Mr W S
Stevens, Mr and Mrs F W
Scott, Capt C H
Sassoon, Mr J E
Stockley, Lieut-Col, and Mrs
Spring, Major and Miss
Smith, Dr Sidney
Sidgwick, Mr and Mrs F W
Spencer, Mr and Mrs J F
Stranack, Mr and Mrs F D
Spence, Mr L H
Simpson, Mr H M
Shellim, Mr S E
Schmidt, Miss
Stephen, Lieut-Col
Sheppard, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Sheppard, Capt and Mrs
Sexton, Col, Mrs and Miss
Stockinger, Mr and Mrs F
Stokes, Col and Mrs
Smart, Col and Mrs
Scoulonde, Mr M
Steiner, Mr and Mrs
Southey, The Misses
Seymour, Colonel
Sweto, Mr Crawford
Souter, Mr W L
Thompson, Surg
Tobin, Mr P
Turnbull, Mr N
Thorburn, Mr and Mrs J
Tintner, Mr J
Turnann, Mr and Mrs A
Trevor, Lieut-Col
Turner, Mr Agnew
Tyler, Capt
Trevor, Mr and Mrs A C
Thornton, Mr H F
Underwood, Surg C H F
Underwood, Mr E F
Watson, Major and Mrs
Walker, Mr T A
Wilson, Lieut-Col
Walsh, Mr. Prendergast
Watson, Mr and Mrs and Miss D
White, Mr F
Wood, Mr and Mrs T W
Wordsworth, Mr and Mrs W
Weedon, Mr and Mrs Pryce
Wyer, Surg Major
Walke, Mr J F
Walker, Lieut Col and Mrs
Walton, Mr Rienzi
Wilkin, Mr and Mrs E
Wise, Lieut-Col,
Wilson, Lieut Col and Mrs,
Wilson, Mr John
Walker, Mr and Mrs A C
Wallis, Mr C E
Whitworth, Mr G E
Walter, Mr G C
Ward, Lieut. Col.
Waters, Surg-Major
Wardrop, Col and Mrs
Wilson, Mr and Mrs Robert
Walshe, Capt
Whitcombe, Mr and Miss
Waite, Mr F
Wadia, The Misses
Yates, Mr and Mrs Frank
Yates, Major and Mrs
Col Smart and officers, R A
Col Stokes and officers, The King's Own
Col Dodd and officers, 10th Regt N I
Col Baville and officers, Marine Battn
The Capt and officers, H M S Euryalus
The Capt and officers, H M S Serapis
Officer in Comd. I G S May Frere
Officer in Comd. I G Hulks and vessels in ordinary

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 27th November, 1883.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·855
Temperature of the Air	76·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·3
Dew Point	62·4
Relative humidity of Air	·620
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·9
Minimum do. do. read at 10 a.m.)	68·6
General Direction of Wind*	NE, ENE, NE, WN, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	274

* From midnight.

ENO versus STIMULANTS.—Stimulants and insufficient amount of Exercise frequently derange the liver, ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT. —"All our customers for Eno's Fruit Salt would not be without it upon any consideration, they have received so much benefit from it.—WOOD BROTHERS, Chemists, Jersey, 1878." CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the cap sule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without you have been imposed upon by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Prepared by J. C. ENO'S Patent at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM, LONDON, S. E.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 10TH NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Hydaspes, Captain G. Scrivener, arrived in Bombay harbour at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, with the European mails of the 10th inst. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Lieut.-Col. Flood.
Mrs. Menzies.
Mrs. Millet.
Rev. A. Haig.
Rev. J. W. Wright.
Maj. and Mrs. Maitland and child.
Mr. and Mrs. McLaren and infant.
Mr. R. W. Hawkins.
Miss Barclay.
Mr. and Mrs. Fraser.
Mrs. J. F. L. Fisher.
Miss H. Cook.
Mr. A. A. Anderson.
Mr. F. H. Seaton.
Mr. W. Ilton.
Miss Littledale.
Mr. A. Ashdown.
Mr. Ashdown.
Mr. Turner.
Miss Hart.
Mr. F. W. Cowdery.
Mr. Bryan.
Mrs. Szeszpanks.
Miss Abbott.
Mr. C. J. E. Carnegie.
Miss Beaumont.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Hedley.
Mrs. Bowman and infant.
Mrs. Blore.
Mr. J. H. Fox.
Mr. H. C. Petter.
Mrs. G. E. Petter.
Mr. H. Thorp.
Mrs. Stephens and infant.
Mr. G. H. Postance.
Miss Haslewood.
Mr. C. E. Phillimore.
Mr. Greaves.
Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Thompson.
Colonel W. D. De Vetre.
Miss Postance.

FROM VENICE.

Mrs. Pigott.
Mrs. Russell.
Mrs. Comter.
Mr. and Mrs. Stewart and infant.
Miss Richard and sister.
Mr. Cornellius.
Mr. Pring.
Mr. Panckow.
Mr. Rocholl.
Mr. R. Stanger.
Mr. Bartels.
Mr. S. A. Weelt.
Miss Drummond Thomson.
Mr. G. P. Robinson.
Mr. Lewis Andrews.
Mr. Rai Shet Orunder Panejee.
Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan.
Miss Buchanan.
Mr. and Mrs Anderson.
Mr. G. A. Kittredge.
Mr. Von. R. Schalch.
Mr. Bayer.

FROM BRINDISI.

Major Conolly.
Mr. G. Grundy.
Mr. J. M. Braidwood.
Mr. Jas. Mylne.
Mr. Ollivant.
Mr. and Mrs. Fox.
Sir W. de Souza.
Mr. Robertson.
Mr. Reddie.
Mr. R. Randle.
Col. F. D. Laurie.
Col. G. de Falconet.
Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie.
Mr. W. Thomson.
Mr. O. Steel.
Mr. J. Crew.
Mr. Wiseman.
Mr. Cunliffe.
Mr. Jas. Phillips.
Mr. A. S. George.
Mr. G. W. Disney.
Mr. B. Moore.
Major and Mrs. Cowan.
Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee.
Mr. John Dodson.
Mr. Holloway.
Mr. and Mrs. Browne.
Mr. Castelli.
Mr. Thurnhull.
Baron Bentinck.
Mr. Lang.
Dr. Kilatalaker, and friend.
Mr. E. Montain.
The Chief of Waldhan, 2 friends, and Mr. Warden.
Prince of Morrie, one friend, and Captain Humphrey.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Sir John Sinclair.
Mr. Grant.

FROM ADEN.

Lieut. Kettlewell.
Lieut. Orminston.
Mr. G. Ruggles.
Sergt. Geo. Collins.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 4TH TO 10TH NOVEMBER INCLUSIVE.)

THE Prince and Princess of Wales, after visiting Prince Albert Victor, at Trinity College, Cambridge, proceeded to Sandringham on Saturday.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne arrived at Liverpool on Monday, and were presented with an address of welcome from the Corporation, in reply to which the Marquis spoke warmly of the industry and loyalty of the Canadian people.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught left London on Friday evening last for Bombay.

Replying yesterday to the representatives of a deputation, Lord Derby stated that it was intended to modify the constitutional laws of Jamaica so as to introduce an elective element.

Mr. Fawcett, M.P., and Mr. Holms, M.P., addressed their constituents at Hackney last night.

Sir R. Cross, M. P., on Friday last, spoke at a banquet Aberdeen, at which the Duke of Richmond and Gordon acted as chairman. Sir R. Cross subsequently addressed a public meeting.

Mr. Goshen, M.P., delivered an address at Edinburgh on Friday last on Government interference in social affairs, a movement which he did not consider to be free from danger.

Sir S. Northcote was elected on Saturday Lord Rector of Edinburgh University, receiving 1,035 votes against 983 given for Mr. Trevelyan, M.P., and 236 for Professor Blackie.

The freedom of the City of Aberdeen was conferred on Sir R. Cross, M.P., on Saturday. In is speech acknowledging the honour, Sir R. Cross dwelt on the necessity for measures being adopted to improve the dwellings of the poor.

The Transvaal delegates had a short interview on Wednesday with the Earl of Derby, the Secretary for the Colonies.

The entrance of Sir Moses Monteflore on his 100th year was celebrated yesterday at Ramsgate, near which town he resides. A congratulatory message was sent by the Queen. Addresses were sent from all parts of the world, and the town of Ramsgate was the scene of a general festival.

The deaths are announced of the Dowager Duchess of Cleveland, aged 91, Lady Constance Phipps, and Sir W. Morgan, formerly Premier of the South Australian Government. Lord Gardner died on Friday last, aged 73. Mr. J. Leeman, M.P., for the city of York, died on Friday last, aged 41.

Mr. John Davidson, formerly of the India Department, died suddenly on Friday at the Reform Club, of which he was a member.

Sir J. Lubbock, M.P., presided on Monday at the dinner of the Bristol University College Club, and in his speech he advocated more extended teaching of science and modern languages.

Mr. Sexton, M.P., addressed a meeting in Glasgow on Monday, on "Castle Rule in Ireland," especially condemning the suppression of public meetings in that country. A large body of Orangemen assembled outside the hall, but a strong force of police prevented any conflict.

An explosion of gas occurred on Wednesday morning at the Moorfield Colliery, Accrington, where 110 men were working. It is feared that at least 60 lives were lost.

Dean Cowie, of Manchester, has been appointed Dean of Exeter.

The Government have offered a reward of £500, and the Metropolitan and District Railway Companies a similar amount, for the detection of the perpetrators of the outrages at Charing-cross and Praed-street Stations.

The Soho Club for Working Girls was formally opened on Saturday by Princess Christian.

The Bishop of Liverpool, speaking at the Diocesan Conference, expressed great apprehensions lest the Church should be destroyed by the controversies waged by different schools of thought within its body.

The Central Chamber of Agriculture held its first meeting for the season on Tuesday at the rooms of the Society of Arts. Mr. Duckham, M.P., presided, and the report of a committee on local taxation was presented. A resolution was passed calling for a reduction of such taxation, as also one for prohibiting the importation of cattle from countries where disease was prevalent.

A meeting to promote State-aided emigration was held on Tuesday in St. Pancras, but a member of the Democratic Federation moved an amendment in favour of Home colonization and State employment of labour, which was carried.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contained a notification of the appointment of Sir Harry Parkes as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of China.

At the adjourned examination, on Friday last, at Guildhall, J. D. Watters was committed for trial on the charge of receiving securities belonging to the River Plate Bank knowing them to be stolen. The prisoner asserted his innocence, and declared that Warden's evidence was untrue.

J. A Burgan, late manager of the Union Bank of Birmingham, has been committed for trial on charges of forgery.

A circular has been issued by the Board of Trade suggesting the establishment of local Marine Courts, with a view to prevent vessels being sent to sea in an unsafe condition.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey began their mission in London on Saturday at Islington.

The capital sentence passed on James Cole for the murder of his child at Thornton-heath has been respited.

Henry Powell, convicted of the murder of J. D. Brutton, son of his employer, at Balham, was executed on Tuesday in Wandsworth Gaol.

A judicial inquiry into the recent riots at Derry has been ordered by the Irish Government.

OBITUARY.—Lord Gardner; Sir William Morgan, K.C.M.G.; General R. R. Roberson, C.B.; Rev. Sir H. W. Moncrieff, D. D.; J. Leeman, M.P. for York City; Jas. Shuter, F.R.C.S.; Lady Constance Phipps; Dowager-Duchess of Cleveland; the Hon. Mrs. Mary Drummond; the Hon. Lady Forbes; the Hon. Mrs. Charlotte Oliphant; the Hon. Mrs. Ross of Bladensberg.

M. CHALLEMEL-LACOUR has left Paris to recruit his health, and M. Ferry will preside over foreign affairs during his absence.

Admiral Courbet has advanced into Tonquin, and has captured several small forts without opposition.

A vote of credit for 10 million francs on account of the Tonquin expedition will be shortly submitted to the French Chamber.

M. Waddington was present at a meeting on Tuesday of the Left Centre, whose policy he promised to support at home and abroad. He also expressed his opinion that the Tonquin question would not lead to a rupture with China.

A statue of Alexandre Dumas was unveiled on Sunday afternoon on the Place Malesherbes, Paris.

The Russian Budget shows a deficit of 24 millions of roubles for the current year, and the financial condition of the Empire is being warmly discussed in St. Petersburg. The Minister of Finance, M. Bunge, is reproached with unfitness for his post.

It is stated that arrangements are being made in Paris for the issue of a new Russian loan of 100 million roubles.

An insurrectionary outbreak has occurred in the south-east of Servia, and Government troops have been sent to the spot. On Wednesday several Democratic leaders were arrested.

The Duca del Castelmonte has been captured by brigands in the vicinity of the town of Trapani in Sicily.

General Kaulbars has left St. Petersburg for Bulgria, and the relations between the two Governments are believed now to be on a friendly footing.

The crown Prince and Princess of Austria arrived in Berlin on Sunday, and the Emperor William has given a State dinner in honour of their visit.

The Lisbon papers comment very unfavourably on the conduct of the King, and a very uneasy feeling is stated to exist throughout Portugal.

The "fall" elections in the United States were held on Tuesday. In Virginia the Democrats made great gains. In Massachusetts the Republican candidate defeated General Butler, and in New York the Republicans have increased their numbers.

The session of the Parliament of Victoria was prorogued on Saturday. In his speech the Governor-General (Marquis of Normanby) referred to the absolute necessity of preventing New Guinea from becoming a depôt for French criminals.

The besiegers of Muscat have been driven off, and the Imaum is pursuing them.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. H. F. White, B. C. S.
Mr. G. L. Towers, B. C. S.
Col. A. E. Campbell, B.S. C.
Mr. C. J. Weir, M. C. S.
Mr. H. A. Acworth, Bo. C.S.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. L. C. Abbott, B. C. S., 6 mo.
Mr. T. E. Coxhead, B. C. S., 15 days.
Mr. H. Hogan, B. U. C. S., 1 mo.
Mr. J. W. Alexander, B. U. C. S., 6 mo.
Mr. T. W. Bartlett, B. U. C. S., 1 mo. 20 days.
Mr. J. Ramsay, B. U. C. S., 3 mo.
Mr. W. Forsyth, B. U. C. S., 1 mo.
Mr. H. H. Locke, B.U.C. S., 6 mo. (Return cancelled.)
Mr. J. Patch, B. U. C. S., 7 mo. (Return cancelled.)
Col. C. V. Conway Gordon, B. S. C., 14 days.
Lieut. J. Digby, R. B. Eng., 1 year.
Mr. F. E. Gibson, M. C. S., 6 mo.
Lieut.-Col. W. Anderson, M. S. C., 3 days.
Mr. J. A. Baines, Bo. C. S., 2 mo. (Return cancelled.)
Mr. C. A. Pogson, Bo. U. C. S., 6 mo.
Major R. Morris, Bo. U. S., 10 days.
Major H. Doveton, R. Bo. Eng., 3 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. F. W. Fox, B. C. S.
Mr. W. Young, B. C. S.
Mr. J. H. Fisher, B. U. C. S.
Mr. F. Finch, B. U. C. S.
Mr. R. Tyndall, B. U. C. S.
Mr. C. B. P. Gordon, B. U. C. S.
Col. C. V. Conway-Gordon, B. S. C.
Lieut.-Col. J. B. Smith, B.S. C.
Lieut.-Col. F. P. W. Freeman, B. S. C.
Major S. B. Home, B. Inf.
Major A. Harden, B. Inf.
Major S. H. Cowan, B. S. C.
Lieut.-Col. W. Anderson, M. S. C.
Mr. W. F. Sinclair, Bo. C. S.
Mr. W. Watkins, Bo. U.C.S.
Mr. L. A. Watkins, Bo. U. C. S.
Mr. S. L. Warden, Bo. U. C. S.
Miss R. Morris, Bo. U. S.

Lieut.-Col. R. P. Davis, Bengal Staff Corps, has been permitted to retire.

DEPARTURE OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT FROM ENGLAND.

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught left London on the 2nd inst. for India, where the Duke succeeds to the command of the Meerut division in the Bengal Presidency. Long before the hour fixed for their departure, the approaches to Charing-cross Station were lined by thousands of spectators, among whom great excitement was created by a rumour which about that time was circulated that a plot to wreck the royal train with explosives had been discovered. It was said that an anonymous letter had been received giving warning of the proposed attempt; and in consequence elaborate precautions had been devised by the South-Eastern Railway officials to watch their line and secure the safety of the train. As to this rumour, it may be mentioned that an anonymous letter had been picked up, which seemed to indicate that an attempt was to be made to damage a part of the company's line in London on the preceding night. The letter itself enjoined the person who received it to destroy it; but it is deemed hardly likely that if it had been referred to an intended outrage it would have been carelessly lost in a place of public resort. By half-past seven o'clock a large number of friends of the Duke and Duchess Connaught had gathered on the platform alongside which the Royal train was drawn up. The western side of the station was entirely closed to the public, and a strong force of police stationed at the various barriers prevented the passage of unathorized persons to any of the other platforms. The royal train consisted of two saloon carriages, two first-class carriages, and two brake-vans. On the table of the principal saloon were placed handsome bouquets, presented to the Duchess of Connaught on her arrival—one of violets, by Lady Herbert, whose husband will be upon the staff of the Duke, and another of choice white flowers, by Sergeant-Major Peter Smith, on behalf of the non-commissioned officers of the 1st Battalion Scots Guards, of which regiment the Duke is colonel. A guard-of-honour of the regiment with the Queen's colours was drawn up, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Vanneck, at the opposite side of the west platforms and the full band was also in attendance. At twelve minutes to eight o'clock the Prince and Princess of Wales arrived from Marlborough House; and as they alighted the guard-of-honour presented arms and the band played the National Anthem, while the prolonged cheering which had been heard from the crowds outside was taken up and repeated by the spectators assembled on the platform or massed below the barriers. Other members of the Royal family arrived in quick succession. Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and the Duke and Duchess of Albany had already joined the party when, at five minutes to eight o'clock, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught drove up to the platform and alighted amid universal manifestations of welcome. The National Anthem was again played, and a brief interval was then occupied in exchanging farewell greetings. The Duchess of Connaught was presented by the Prince of Wales with a splendid bouquet. At a minute past eight the Duke and Duchess entered the saloon carriage, and the members of their suite—Lord and Lady Downe, Sir Maurice FitzGerald, and Dr. Scott—having also taken their seats, the train started, the Coyal travellers repeatedly waving from the carriage-windows their acknowledgments of the ringing cheers which were raised on their departure. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught reached Dover at a quarter to ten o'clock, and were received by Major-General Newdigate and staff, and also by the Admiralty Superintendent, Captain Sir Thomas Bruce. They immediately embarked on board the special steamer Invicta, from which vessel the Duke replied to several telegrams that were awaiting him. The Duke and Duchess took their places on the bridge of the boat, and as it left the pier at five minutes to ten they came to the gangway and acknowledged the repeated cheers that were raised.

RETURN OF THE MARQUIS OF LORNE AND THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

THE Allan steamer Sardinian reached the Mersey on Monday afternoon, having on board the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne. They were met by the Duke of Albany, Sir George Kilner, Colonel Bell, the Mayor of Liverpool (Mr. W. Radcliff), and others. The voyage of the Sardinian proved a stormy one, especially on the passage from Moville on Sunday night, and the Princess suffered considerably. A large crowd at the landing-stage displayed great enthusiasm, and the distinguished visitors were cheered all the way up to the town-hall, where they received an address from the city council. The distinguished party and about thirty other guests were afterwards entertained at luncheon by the mayor and mayoress, and in the afternoon they proceeded by train to Euston, where they arrived at 8-45. Amongst those who had assembled on the platform were Colonel Macneil, V. C. (representing the Queen), Lord Walter Campbell, Sir John Rose, Colonel Sir John Carstairs, Lady Sophia Macnamara, and Mr. Harvey, private secretary to Lord Granville, who attended on behalf of his lordship. These were joined, just after the party had alighted, by the Duchess of Albany and Princess Frederica of Hanover. Some ten minutes were occupied in general conversation, and then the Duke and Duchess of Albany drove to Buckingham Palace, and were quickly followed by the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, who drove off to Kensington Palace amid loud cheers.

THE INDIAN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL SERVICE.

THE mercantile community are at a complete loss to understand why there should be so much chopping and changing about in the Australian mail service. It was announced some little time ago that the New South Wales Government had entered into a contract with the Orient Steam Navigation Company for a fortnightly service, which would practically give weekly communication to Australia. So far so good. But why, immediately after that contract is concluded, should the New South Wales and New Zealand Governments make an alteration in the arrangements for the direct service *via* San Francisco? The Post-office issued an announcement to the effect that the next mails for those colonies by the San Francisco route, instead of being despatched on Thursday, Nov. 1, as originally intended, were to leave London on the evening of Thursday, Nov. 8, and subsequent mails will be despatched every fourth Thureday, counting from that date. Now this will practically mean that for the first three weeks in November there will be a weekly mail to Australia and New Zealand, but there will be no steamer between Nov. 16 and 30. On the latter date, however, the Orient Company will commence their new contract by despaching the fine steamer Orient, but the mails which she will carry will not be made up in London until Dec. 7, when they will be sent overland to Suez and put on board the steamer at that port. It must be confessed that the time-tables which all these companies issue are very misleading, and we are not surprised that there should be so many complaints regarding them. They require as much study as a "Bradshaw's Guide." The Peninsular and Oriental Company still persist in mixing up their Indian, China, and Australian services in a way which fogs even those who, for years past, have been accustomed to forward communications to the Colonies by the Brindisi route, while the new time-table issued by the Orient Company might have been made much clearer that it is. The mercantile community, however, are now aware that from Nov. 30 next there will be practically a weekly mail service to Australia *via* Brindisi. In consequence of the alteration noticed above, it so happens that every alternate Orient line mail will leave London always the day after the San Francisco mail; but as the former will deliver letters in Sydney earlier than the San Francisco mail, the letter may, for practical purposes be, in a great measure, disregarded. Merchants and others, however, will have to bear in mind that letters for New South Wales, intended for the Orient line mail following the San Francisco mail, must be marked "*via* Brindisi." Those who send originals of their letters *via* San Francisco are advised to send duplicates by the Orient mail the following day *via* Brindisi. The New South Wales Government may possibly have good reasons for altering the date of the mail service *via* San Francisco; but so far as we can see, the only result will be to injure a struggling and deserving company, who have undertaken to carry the mails without a subsidy, and benefit to no appreciable degree the Peninsular and Oriental and the Pacific Mail Companies, who both receive a good round sum for the work performed by them. —*European Mail.*

EXTRAORDINARY REPORTS FROM TEHERAN.

A REUTER'S telegram from Teheran says:—Intelligence from Herat, dated the 16th of October, reports that a letter addressed by Muhammed Sadek Khan, the Russian agent at Herat to the Russian agent at Meshed, has been intercepted by the Governor of Herat, and that Muhammed Sadek Khan has in consequence been imprisoned pending the receipt of instructions from Cabul. A letter from Meshed, dated the 27th of October, states that the Turkomans had made a raid in the neighbourhood of Kelat-i-Nadiri, carrying off several of the inhabitants and twenty flocks of sheep. A letter from Askabad, dated the 12th of October, gives a contradiction to the statement previously made that the Russian expeditionary force had returned to that place from the Tejend River. The expedition had, however, arrived at Askabad, but from another direction. A false report had also been spread that another battalion of infantry had marched to the Tejend River. The letter adds that on the day after the return of the expedition Ameer Shah, an Afghan submitted to the Russian commander a petition addressed to the Czar, in which he declared that, fearing British influence, he had placed himself under Russian protection and was ready to serve Russia. The petition asserts that most of the inhabitants of India are enemies of England, and that fifty large towns in that country are ready to revolt whenever Russian troops arrive at Herat. This statement, says Ameer Shah, will be borne out by Afghan chiefs, like Mirza Afzul Khan and Khodadad Khan. The Afreedees, he continues, will listen to him, and will guard the frontier between Afghanistan and India. Ayoub Khan being at present favourably inclined to the English, must be kept out of Afghanistan. The Ameer Abdur Rahman might, however, be relied upon. At the end of the petition is a list of forty-one towns in India, the more important being Hyderabad in the Deccan, Jubbulpore, Patna, Benares, and Cashmere. Ameer Shah offered his services to Russia four years ago, but the Russian authorities declined them. The Russian commander gave Ameer Shah twenty-five paper roubles.

ACCORDING to a letter published in the *Russian Courier*, the Bek of Shigdan, Mahommed Akbar Khan, is now in Samarkand. He attributes his flight to the success of intrigues against him, and says that Afghanistan is in a state of anarchy, without money, and with demoralized troops. The Ameer, he further states, is a mere plaything in the hands of the Ghilzais, and he terrorizes the entire population.

RUSSIA AND BOKHARA.

A TELEGRAM from the *Times* correspondent at St. Petersburg, Nov. 5, states:—An account of the State entry of the Ameer of Bokhara into his capital, after a visit to his summer residence, about 34 miles from Samarcand, is furnished to the *Herold* by a correspondent writing on the spot. The entry was made early on the morning of October 6, and, in all absolute monarchies, Russia included, was kept a profound secret until the very last moment. Large crowds, however, had time to collect, especially outside the bazaars, among them being four of the 11 Russians living in the city, and the only German subject in the Khanate.

Foremost in the procession came several horsemen, carrying various articles belonging to the Ameer, one bearing a low chair, or stool, covered with red silk, used by the Ameer in dismounting from his horse. Then followed 20 individuals of the suite, attired in variegated gowns of silk and satin. After an interval of 10 minutes, a horrible noise heralded the approach of three men, who were singing, or rather yelling, religious songs immediately in front of the returning Prince. The Ameer, sitting on a white Arab steed, was dressed in a silk gown shot with gold, with a turban of the same stuff. On either side were footmenkeeping back the people, who obsequiously salaamed, while the Ameer stroked his chin by way of acknowledgment. When he came to the four Russians he gave them a familiar nod of the head, instead of the Eastern salutation. Behind followed the elders, councillors, and two sons of the Ameer, two pieces of cannon, drawn by four horses, after them a corps of musicians, 20 artillerymen, a drove of donkeys, and about 50 more attendants on horseback. Closing the procession were 16 carriages and carts, for baggage, all more or less out of repair. The sight appeared to be a very imposing one to the natives.

On October 26 General Tchernaieff received at Samarcand one of the Ameer's sons and several Begs, who had been sent to congratulate him on his safe arrival. A Russian Mission, it will be remembered, has also been sent to Bokhara with a sword of honour from the Emperor for the Heir Apparent, now formally recognized as such by the Czar.

THE NIGER TERRITORIES ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

THE following correspondence has been published:—

"Chamber of Commerce, Manchester, Nov. 2.

"My Lord,—In November last year this Chamber addressed to your lordship a memorial praying that the earnest endeavours of Her Majesty's Government might be directed towards promoting a friendly understanding with other European Governments in order that the sovereign and territorial rights of the natives of the Congo River and of the adjacent territories on the West Coast of Africa might be respected and maintained, and that there should be no interferense on the part of any Power with the existing freedom of navigation and commerce.

"The attention of other European nations is now being devoted to the extension of commerce, and to the increasing importance not only of the Congo, but also of the Niger and other rivers which are the principal means of communication and of trade with the populous tribes in the centre of Africa, and there is reason to fear that they are seeking to annex territories and also to secure such concessions from native rulers as may enable them to put a hindrance to that freedom of trade and of navigation which has hitherto been enjoyed on the West Coast of Africa.

"Your lordship has recently been informed of certain proceedings of French officers on the Niger and the Bonny and other rivers and places on the African coast, which call for the serious consideration of her, Majesty's Government. When it is remembered that the trade in most of these rivers has been mainly established and carried on by British merchants, and that it has been from Great Britain that the ruling chiefs have hitherto sought and obtained assistance, and also that British officers have for many years undertaken the responsibility of maintaining peace and order among them, Her Majesty's Government cannot be surprised that the proceedings of French officers above alluded to have caused considerable apprehension among the merchants.

"Although the influence which Great Britain has exercised in the Bight of Benin has been in a great measure only moral, it has benefited the trade, tended to promote progress among the natives, and increased their respect for the British Government, whilst securing the lives and property of European settlers. The interference of any other European Power with native rights cannot but tend to endanger the peace, and to hinder both civilization and the development of trade and of friendly relations with these African tribes.

"This Chamber would, therefore, again respectfully press, upon Her Majesty's Government the desirableness of promoting an amicable understanding with other European Powers, in order that the interests of each in the trade with Western Africa may be respected, and would also urge the immediate adoption of such measures—by international agreement or otherwise—as will prevent the annexation of native territories on, or contiguous to, the West African rivers, insure the maintenance of the existing neutrality of the native tribes, and secure the freedom of commerce and navigation.—"I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's obedient, humble servant,

"GEORGE LORD, President."

"The Right Hon'ble the Earl Granville, K. G., &c., Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Foreign Office, London."

"Foreign Office, November 5.

"Sir,—I am directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, and to state to you, in reply, that the subject on which you address his lordship is receiving the attention of Her Majesty's Government.—I am, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

"PHILIP W. CURRIE.

"G. Lord, Esq., President Chamber of Commerce, Manchester."

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.

THE proposal which has been made to place Her Majesty's Indian troopships on the same footing as the local troopships belonging to the Indian Government, and to officer them from the same source, is one which would be acceptable to both services. Hitherto the Admiralty have always resisted any proposal to take the Indian troopships out of commission, on the ground that it would deprive them of a considerable share of patronage. The matter, however, is far too important to be decided on such interested grounds at these. As a matter of fact, service on board Indian troopships is very distasteful, to Naval officers, who would gladly be relieved of the duty which they are at present required to perform. The primary object of the Indian troopships is to convey passengers to and from England and India. Troopships are not men-of-war. They are essentially passenger vessels. Naval officers hold their commissions to serve on board ships of Her Majesty's Fleet, not to navigate transport-vessels between Portsmouth and Bombay. On board a troopship, a Naval officer finds himself in a somewhat derogatory position, which he naturally seeks to exalt by endeavouring to maintain the discipline and routine of a smart man-of-war. A correspondent lately wrote to us complaining that, on an Indian troopship, the portion of the deck allotted to officers and their ladies was incessantly disturbed by drills, and quarters, and parades for prayers, and inspections of the 100 and old Blue-jackets forming the crew. As he very pertinently observed, a troopship exists for the convenience of passengers, whose comfort should be the chief object held in view, rather than the instruction of the crew in their duties. The complaints of military officers, however, go far beyond such minor causes of grievance as this. It is asserted, and, we believe, with truth, that on board an Indian troopship the Army is entirely subordinate to the Navy. The commander of the troops is a commander in name only. He does not command his men. He can neither punish nor reward them. From the time he steps on board till he again sets foot on shore, his functions are temporarily suspended. During the voyage he is little else than an ornamental cypher. He has scarcely more power than the junior lieutenant in a company of the Line. The discipline and interior economy of the troops is taken out of his hands, and transferred to the officers and warrant officers of the ship, who take over complete charge of the troops as long as they remain on board. There can be no doubt that this system is thoroughly unsound. It simply courts friction. The wonder that it should have been allowed to continue so long. In all that appertains to the service of the ship, to its navigation, and working, and to the sea duties, the authority of the captain should be supreme. As regards the command and discipline of the troops, their military duties, and interior economy, it seems to us that the authority of the military commander on board should be equally supreme, and should admit of no interference. It is easy to define where the authority of the naval commander ends, and hired transports, where both the ships master and commander of the troops have their clear and distinct *rôle*. We never receive complaints from military passengers embarked on hired transports, or from officers who travel in ships belonging to the Indian Government. These loudly praise the system in vogue on those vessels. We have called attention to this subject before, and we trust that something may be done in the direction indicated. Public opinion in both services demands some change. If the Admiralty continue to be obstructive, we trust that pressure may be brought to bear upon them, that both naval and military officers may be relieved from a position which brings them together under anomalous conditions, and is the cause of much heart-burning and constant complaint.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENT IN SERVIA.

THE Belgrade correspondent of the *Standard* states that the order calling on the Servian militia to deliver up their rifles has been disobeyed in several districts, and this has led to serious disturbances, and a partial rising in the Kraina district. Upon the Danube and Bulgarian frontier it is reported that armed bodies are holding and fortifying the mountain passes and strong places, and that they have cut the telegraph wires. The Government has proclaimed martial law, and sent General Nicolics, the King's cousin, with five battalions and two batteries, drawn from Kragujevacz and Nish, to quell the disturbances. They have also directed a special commission of three judges to try the offenders in the proclaimed district. The new army organization creates a numerous trained reserve, which will render the former untained militia unnecessary. The Government, while they have refused to sell their rifles to the militiamen, are selling them for a lower price elsewhere; hence the suspicions of an excitable population have been raised. Later news shows that the insurrectionary movement is spreading, despite the energetic steps which have been taken to suppress it. Several of the Radical leaders have been arrested in Belgrade and the province of of Banja has been declared in a state of siege. The more prominent members arrested are M. Todorovits, the editor of the chief Radical paper, *Samo Uprava*, which signifies "self-government;" M. Djaja, a professor at the Public School; and M. Taushanowhich, a tobacco merchant. M. Pashich, the leader of the party, is believed to have escaped across the Save into Hungarian territory. It is supposed that these arrests have been effected under a clause of the military law which is directed against those who "by speech or writing incite to rebellion." On Sunday orders were given to establish a censorship of the press, to forbid the formation of political clubs and the holding of meetings, and to imprison the leaders of the Radical party. These measures have created an uneasy feeling in Vienna, where the situation is regarded as very critical.

The insurgent peasants took the town of Zaitschar and captured two guns on Wednesday, but afterwards retired, followed by the prefect with an armed force, and the guns were retaken. The momentary advantage obtained by them was succeeded on Thursday by a victory for the royal troops. General Nicolics has captured Calafat, their chief position, the peasants taking to flight. About one hundred of them are reported to have been taken prisoners. The attack of the royal force was made from the side of Zaitschar. Telegraphing from Vienna yesterday, a correspondent of the *Times* says that the accounts received from Servia hitherto have been too much biassed in one or the other direction to allow of the real nature and strength of the movement of resistance that began last week in the district of Zaitschar being seen. The energetic measures taken by the Government, the despatch of the Royal Commissioner, General Nicolics, with 3,000 men to the scene of the disturbance, and the arrest, at the request of the General, of seven of the most prominent members of the Central Committee of the Radical party would indicate that the movement is a serious one, having wide ramifications. The rising is not confined to the district of Zaitschar, but has extended to the neighbouring district of Banja, where, by royal ukase, a state of siege has also been proclaimed. Notwithstanding this extension, the movement has retained its local character, being confined to the mountainous country between the Timok Bela and Drina Rivers, through which the roads from Zaitschar and Kujazevacz lead to Paracsin and Alexanitz, and which, from its difficult and broken nature, is very well adapted to a guerrilla warfare. The insurgents have gathered on the heights of Mali Strazza, where the road from Zaitschar to Paracsin passes over the watershed between the Timok and the Drina.

THE ASSAB SETTLEMENT.

A TELEGRAM to the *Times* from Rome, Nov. 5, says:—The bright anticipations, that the future of of the Italian station at Assab was secured, which were aroused by the news that caravans of camels, carrying 100,000f. worth of ivory and other produce, were on their way there from the interior, have been considerably damped. According to the *Fanfulla*, the first caravan which arrived at the Bay of Assab, on September 4, met with no buyers, and the merchandise, after many vain attempts had been made to sell it, had to be taken across to find a market at Aden. The *Fanfulla* says:—

"This is a bad beginning. If the same fate should await the second caravan, which will in a few days arrive at Assab laden with 90,000f. worth of produce, the Abyssinians will be completely disenchanted regarding Italian traders, and the line opened by Antonelli, *viâ* Shoa and Assab, may perhaps soon be closed as useless. We do not wish to blame any one. We would not dare to accuse our merchants of want of initiative and enterprise; but what is needed is a direct and regular means of communication between the colony and Italy. Without this Assab can never be anything more than a tributary to Aden, and that certainly is not the aim we should have in view."

The *Fanfulla* then asks why this means of communication with the new possession cannot be established through the Italian mail steamers on the Indian service which pass Assab; and inquires concerning the truth of reports to the effect that the Società Generale di Navigazione had demanded such an enormous subvention as rendered any agreement impossible, and that since then an English company had offered to undertake the same service between Assab and Italy for a very much smaller compensation.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE RIVER PLATE BANK FRAUDS.

THE examination of the prisoner John Davis Watters, in connection with the River Plate Bank frauds, was resumed on Nov. 2 before Mr. Alderman Whitehead at the Guildhall. At the close of the evidence the prisoner, on being asked if he wished to make a statement, said: "I wish respectfully to say that I am as innocent of any criminal connection with this matter as the directors themselves. I always looked upon Mr. Warden as a man of unimpeachable integrity; and he informed me emphatically over and over again that he was the centre of River Plate circles; that he was considered so, and that he had a large and influential connection. He asked me to open separate for himself and his own private friends. I supplied him at the close accounts of each day with accounts of each transaction, and full accounts on each settling day. I gave him cheques from time to time on account of sales and loans of stocks to the extent of £6,000 or £7,000, including the £1,900 on the 29th of September. Warden's statements here as to the conversations with me with reference to his stealing of these securities, as to the audit, and as to getting the £200 to go away with are absolutely false. The £200 I gave him I drew at his request, as I had done on former occasions when he asked me for cash, before I had any knowledge of anything being wrong—before he absconded. From my banking experience of twenty years I should have believed it absolutely impossible for any officer to have abstracted securities even to the amount of £20,000." This statement was received in court with applause, which was instantly suppressed. The prisoner was then committed for trial.

DIVORCE IN NEW YORK.

THE alarming increase in cases of divorce is just now attracting great attention in New York city. It seems that an investigation of the records of the courts during the last 13 years has shown startling results as to the number of decrees of absolute divorce granted. There is only one cause for such a divorce under the statutes of New York State, and the decrees in harmony with the law, prohibit the guilty party in the case from marrying again within the lifetime of the injured party. Under rulings of the Court of Appeals, however, such marriages are valid if contracted in other States, and it has been discovered that in many cases persons have contrived to have decrees entered against them in order that they might re-marry. Other causes have operated under the prevailing system to increase the number of absolute divorces and re-marriages, chief among them being the secrecy with which trials are conducted. The most eminent Judges and lawyers in the United States, beginning with Chief Justice Davis, speak severely against the law and advocate a reform. As many decrees of divorce have been entered in the offices of the three New York courts that have jurisdiction in such cases during the last five years as in the preceding eight. In each case the number was about 1,400. Especially has the increase been startling since the summer of 1881. The total number in 1880 was 218; in 1881 it was 253; in 1882 it was 316; and the number of decrees entered up to September of the present year is 215. Inasmuch as the number of applications during the late summer vacation was extraordinarily large, and most of these are still before referees or untried, the entire number for this year promises to be not less than 400, or about twice as many as were ever granted in any year before 1879. Remedial laws in connexion with this matter are being loudly called for.

TRAFFIC ON THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE *Daily News* correspondent at Alexandria, telegraphed on Nov. 8:—"Two hundred and twenty-three steamers passed through the Suez Canal in the month of October, an average of seven a day. Of these only three passed in ballast, thus proving that the proposed reduction of dues on ships in ballast is an infinitesimal boon to commerce. With the prospect of a second and independent canal between the Mediterranean and Red Seas, along whichever route is eventually, found most desirable, the managers of the Suez Canal are straining every nerve to facilitate the passage of ships. The local officers are more civil and less overbearing. The actual blocks and delays are less frequent, but the average passage is long and uncertain. In the summer months, when the weather is fine and the days long, a better average is obtainable; but in the winter season, when the traffic is large and the days short, and strong winds and sand storms prevail, the blocks are more frequent, and constitute an unnecessary loss to commerce, fully three-fourths of which falls on English owners. Promises of small improvements will not meet the present or future requirements of British shipping and commerce."

TERRIBLE COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

IT is feared that nearly seventy lives have been lost by a colliery explosion which took place on Wednesday near Accrington. The Altham Colliery Company has two mines, the Moorfield and the Whinney Hill, which are connected by an underground road three-quarters of a mile long. The explosion happened shortly before nine o'clock in the former pit, when one hundred and ten men and boys were below. Its immediate effect was to block the shaft by the débris of the discending cage, and the survivors had to make their way, sometimes over the bodies of their more unfortunate comrades, to the foot of the Whinney Hill shaft, whence they were brought to the surface. Nearly all of those who escaped were injured, some of them seriously, and the force of the explosion had stripped off their clothing. During the evening many dead bodies were brought to the bank. Up to Wednesday night thirty-nine of the bodies had been brought to the bank, and it is estimated that there are twenty-four still to get out. Three deaths have already occurred among the injured, the last being that of a lad named Clough, who was horribly lacerated, and who afterwards expired. This brings the number of killed to sixty-six, but there are several others of the injured whose cases are regarded as most serious. Search parties were down the pit throughout the night, but the remaining bodies were not brought to bank. The ventilation has been almost completely restored, and the explorers have succeeded in getting to within a hundred and twenty yards of the far end of the pit, where the explosion occurred. Among those brought up at a late hour was the body of Mr. Mackintosh. He had been in the district upwards of twenty years; had, in fact, laid these collieries out and worked them from their start, and was within twelve weeks of his retirement. His body was fearfully burned and injured, showing that he must have received the full force of the explosion.

THE EXPLOSIONS ON THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

COLONEL MAJENDIE has now finished an examination of the District Railway tunnel as well as that of the Metropolitan, and has also brought to a close the examination of the railway servants. The proceedings lasted about seven hours, but nothing transpired to throw the slightest light upon the matter. Colonel Majendie is now engaged in analysing the substance found in the tunnels.

A correspondent writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—"A somewhat curious incident was being investigated on the Metropolitan Railway on Tuesday, which may or may not have some connection with the recent explosions in the tunnels at Westminster and Paredstreet. It has transpired that for some days an individual has gone to one or other of the company's booking-offices and purchased six first-class tickets, six second ditto, and six third ditto to some point on the line. These tickets have never been used, as the clearing-house has proved, and in all it is estimated that the company are the gainers of about £40 by these eccentric purchases of tickets, as they have been bought at several points." The authorities offer a reward for information of John McCafferty, who was convicted of high treason in Dublin in 1867, and sentenced to penal servitude for life, and also of William O'Riordan, a native of Cork. The first individual is the famous "Captain McCafferty," who took so prominent a part in the conspiracy of 1867. He is known as a man of great daring and address, and has baffled all the attempts of the detectives to capture him, although they have conclusive proof of his being in England.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette Nov. 9.*)

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 6.

IN accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Orders in Council of 22nd Feb., 1870, and 30th April, 1877, Chief Engr. H. W. Elgar has been placed on the Retired List from the 5th Nov.

ADMIRALTY, 7th Nov.

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers. London Brigade.—G. C. Ellis, Esq., to be Sub-Lieutenant.

ADMIRALTY, 8th Nov.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Order in Council of 22nd Feb., 1870, the undermentioned Comds. have been placed on the Retired List from the dates stated against their names, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Captain:—H. E. Stephens, 6th Nov., and H. Dunlop, 8th Nov.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Nov. 9.)

INDIA OFFICE, 9th Nov.

THE Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the S. C. and Ind. Mill. Forces made by the Governments in India:

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.-Cols.—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. C. Stewart and Major and Brevet Lieut-Col. J. F. FitzGerald Cologan.

To be Majors—Capt. C. H. Stoddart, Capt. J. G. Kelly, and Capt. and Brevet Major H. Vere Hunt.

To be Captains.—Lieut. A. F. Cotton, Lieut. F. C. Maisey, Lieut. G. Wingate, Lieut. C. Hogge, Lieut. J. W. Hogge, and Lieut. O. C. Radford.

BENGAL ARMY.

Infantry.—To be Col.—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. H. H. Stansfeld.

MADRAS ARMY.

Cavalry.—To be Lieut.-Col.—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. M. C. Galloway.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.-Col.—Major W. T. Keays.
To be Captain.—Lieut. A. L. D. Fordyce.

BREVET.

To be Colonel.—Lieut.-Col. W. D. Macturk, Beng. Infantry, since transferred to the Retired List.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 28.

ON the London Stock Exchange 4½ per cent. French Rentes are quoted at 106¼—a fall of ¾. There is no change in other leading securities.

In the General Produce markets, Wheat has further given way 1d. to 2d. per central. Club No. 1 Soft White on the spot is now worth 7s. 6d. and No. 2 6s. 9. Poppysee to arrive via Cape has advanced, to 46s. arise of 6d. per quarter.

The Manchester Piece goods market is firm, only a small business doing.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed strong. Surats firm, arrivals firmer. Sales 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales Surats. Middling Uplands and Good Broach on the spot have improved 1-16d. per lb.the respective closing quotations being 6d. and 5⅜d. Fine Machine-Ginned Broach Fully Good Clause. March shipment via Canal is quoted at 5 11-16d. In New York ready Mid-Uplands have advanced to 10 9-16 cents an increase of 1-16 cent and "futures," for the month of February to 10-9 cents or 6 points higher. The figures to date are given below :—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Total receipts up to Saturday	2,213,000	2,213,000	2,075,000
Three day receipts	78,000	95,000	71,000
Total since 1st Sept.	2,291,000	2,308,000	2,116,000

MONEY—At the board meeting to-day, the directors of the Bank of Bombay reduced their rates of interest and discount one per cent all round, making that for demand loans five per cwt.

EXCHANGE is stronger in sympathy with advices from Calcutta, and there are sellers of demand Bank paper at 1s. 7 15-32d. Telegraphic Transfer has been done to-day at 1s. 7 13-32d. and for forward delivery 1s. 7 7-16d is now practicable. Three months' credits up to the 4th of January could have been placed in the morning at 1s. 7 21-32d., but business in some ready paper is reported to have taken place late in the day at 1s. 7 11-16ds, and at the close the feeling is decidedly firmer. With the improvement which has set in we fully expect an increased demand for the Secretary of State's Telegraphic Transfers.

Bank Bills on Demand			1s. 7 15-32d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer			1s. 7 13-32d.
Do. three months' sight			1s. 7 9-16d.
Credits,	do.	do.	1s. 7 11-16d.
Francs	do.	do.	fcs. 2·06½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER unchanged. Very little doing—4 per cent. Rs 98 15-16 : 4½ per cent. Rs 102½

SHARES.—Port Cannings have recovered to Rs. 380. Press shares continue firm Colabas have risen to Rs. 1,350 and Prince of Wales to Rs. 660. Little doing in Mill shares and in some cases rates are slightly lower. Alliances were sold at Rs. 925 ; Central Indias at Rs. 720 ; Dhurrumseys at Rs. 520 ; Framjee Petits at Rs. 935 ; Mazagons at Rs. 250 ; Morarjee at Rs. 1,540 and New Great Easterns at Rs. 1,085. The excitement in Bombay and Burmah Trading shares still continues, and they have touched a rate of Rs. 5.000 per share for the original and Rs. 1,005 for the second issue. Bombay Municipal Bonds are in demand at Rs. 105.

COTTON.—Owing to the strong advices received from Liverpool and New York, there is a better inquiry for the New Crop, and a fair number of transactions have taken place in Good Dhollera. April delivery at Rs. 182 per candy, Good Julgaum at Rs. 184½, and Machine-ginned Broach at Rs. 215 March delivery. A parcel of Bengals on the spot was taken up at Rs. 160. Old Cotton is also about Re. 1 higher.

		Per candy.	
Oomrawuttee,	F. G.	Rs. 175	
Do.	Good	169-170	
Do.	F. G. F.	161-162	
Dhollera,	F. G.	174	
Do.	Good	169	
Do.	F. G. F.	159	
Western	Good	158	
Do.	F. G. F.	149	
Dharwar Saw-ginned	,,	165	
Compta		142	
New Machine-ginned Broach,	Good	215	March.
,, Oomrawuttee	Good	184-186	do.
,, Bengal	Good	152	
,, Do.	F. G.	156	

LINSEED is in active request on the spot, and purchases are reported at Rs. 6 per cwt. with a firmer tendency on the part of sellers. The price of new seed for April-May delivery has advanced to Rs. 5-10, but no business has transpired.

RAPESEED is strong and for small lots of Guzerat Rs. 8-3 has been paid. Other sorts are also higher Cawnpore is worth Rs. 7-8, to Rs. 7-10 and Brown Rs. 7-4 to Rs. 7-6 per cwt.

WHEAT is dull and prices close in favor of buyers.

FREIGHTS are a shade firmer, particularly for the Continent. Liverpool via Canal half 16s. 3d. half 17s. 6d. for Wheat ; 1s. 3d. more for Cotton. London 17s. 6d. Weight ; 20s. Measurement ; Marseilles 21s. 3d. ; Antwerp 22s. 6d. ; Havre 22s. 6d. ready ; 25s. forward : Trieste and Venice, 14fh December, Rs. 16½ ; Genoa Rs. 16½.

IMPORTS.—Grey Piece-goods remain quiet without any alteration in prices. Copper is dull and about 300 cases are reported to have changed hands to arrive at Rs. 44-8 per cwt.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Aspatria, 1,982 tons, Captain Geo. Veales, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee in ballast.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Ranald, 1,338 tons, Captain F. B. Thomson, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co's steamer Berenice, 1,707 tons, Captain P. Crillovich, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c., with a general cargo and 41 deck passengers.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Orion, 1,813 tons Captain G. Mahorcich, sailed yesterday for China &c, with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

THE barque Lord Fredegar, 251 tons, Captain W. H. Clarke arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (1st Nov.), with a cargo of 5,100 bags sugar.

THE steamer Bhownugar, 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownugar, with a general cargo and Mr. C. Carroll, and 61 deck.

THE steamer Scindia, 416 tons, Captain S. Abrey, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. William Evans, Master Pattern, and 22 deck.

THE steamer Anerley, 1,256 tons, Captain F. G. Stracham, arrived in harbour 28th inst. from Mauritius (14th Nov.), with a cargo of 24,481 bags sugar, and Mr. G. Grant, 3 European and 50 Native deck passengers, and 140 Chinese for China. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. David Sassoon and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chindwara, 1,446 tons, Captain D. Campbell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. J. Harden, Miss Redmayne, Miss Devish, Revd Mr. J. Guthland, Lieut. Johnstone, Hampshire, Mr. R. Logan, Mr. P. F. De Souza, 63 men, 2 women and 3 children, Hampshire, and 20 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain G. A. Mackarness, which arrived on the 28th instant from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers : —Hon. Lieut.-General and Mrs. Wilson, Miss Wilson and governess and nurse, Col. Chesney, Col. Jennis, Captain Brodhurst, Major Featherstanhough, Lieut. R. L. Carter, Apothy. Bell, and 277 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Golconda, 1,357 tons, Captain K. Macaulay, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, General Annsley, General Hogg, Lieut. Col., Rivett Carnac, Captain Shephard, senior Apoth. Robinson, Rev. John Gotenghi, Rev. Joseph Baezine, Major Harvest, Mr. H. Campton, five second class and 38 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Chindwara (s)	Campbell	Calcutta.
	Hydaspes (s)	Scrivener	London, Oct. 31.
	Lord Tredegar	Clarke	Mauritius, Nov. 1.
	Bhownuggur (s)	Nacoda	BhownuggurNov.27.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Simla (s)	Calder	Persian Gulf.
	Mobile (s)	Doert	Persian Gulf.
	Aspatria (s)	Veales	Kurrachee.
	Orien (s)	Mahorcich	China, &c.
	Clan Ranald (s)	Thomson	Liverpool.
	Berenice (s)	Crillovich	Trieste, &c.
	Golconda (s)	Macaulay	Calcutta, &c.
	Scindia (s)	Abrey	Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Europa, to Malta and Liverpool.
Steamer Euphrates, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Steamer Bhownuggur, to Bhownuggur.
Steamer Hydaspes, to China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Woodburn	Benson	London, July 24.
	Priorhill	Mowat	Ardrossan, Aug. 6.
24	Macpherson (s)	Jordan	Glasgow, Oct. 6.
	Karamania (s)	Clingle	Liverpool, Oct. 19.
	Huzara (s)	Allen	Bombay, Oct. 31.
	Scottish Hills (s)	Steel	Liverpool, July 31.
	Achilles (s)	Robinson	Liverpool, July 24.
	Prudent	Aillet	Freemantle, Oct. 10.
	Inch Keith	Steven	London, Aug. 6.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 23.—Ships Shahjehan and Baron Colonsay.
Nov. 24.—Steamers Dacca and Rapootana.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.		From.
24	Clive (s)		Bombay.
25	Maida (s)		Calcutta.
26	Dacca (s)		Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.		Destination.
26	Clive (s)		Calcutta.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 29.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

528-81—Tyabji and D.—Khudizabeebee and others vs. Jetha Dewji and others—Crawford and B.—Part heard.
21-82—Thakurdas and D—Thackersey Purshotum vs. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee and another—Ardeshir and H.
462-82—Macfarlane and E.—D.S. Kemp vs. Manockjee Cursetjee Shroff and others—J. C. Cama.
525-81—Macfarlane and E—Jafferji Abdoolally vs. Abdool Hoosein Dawoodbhoy—M. M. Munshi.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

8-82—J. C. Cama—Heerji Vussonji and another vs. Vulubdas Hurjiwandas and others—C. and B. Pestonjee K., and in person—Part heard.
9-82—J. C. Cama—Heerji Vussonji and another vs. Vadilal Sakurchund.—Crawford and B., Pestonji K., and in person.
455-82—Tyabjee and D.—Futteh Alli Shaik Ahmed vs. Syed Abdool Rahiman bin Syed Hoosen—M. M. Munshi.
448-80—Ardesir and H.—Nurrotumdas Candas vs. Navevahoo and others. Smith and F., and Cleveland L. and N.
147-83—Cleveland, L. and N.—Manockji Cursetji Shroff vs. Sorabji Framji Shroff and another—Ardeshir and H.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 26.

Spratt, Major, Worcestershire, on leave, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 27.

Hogg, Major, Poona Horse, on duty, from Poona.
Featherstonhough, Major, R. E., on duty, from Kurrachee.

NOVEMBER 28.

Birch, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Port Blair.
Ruggles, Sub. Ins. Army School, on duty, from Poona.
DeVitie, Col., R. H. A., from leave, from England.
Peile, Lieut., Sub. Asst. Comy. Genl., on leave, from Umballa.
Maitland, Major, Pol. Dept., from leave, from England.
Murray, Col., Staff Corps, on leave, from Simla.
Ormiston, Lieut., R. A., on duty, from Aden.
Faskan, Lieut., 2nd Sikh Infantry, on leave, from Kohat.
Conolly, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Cowan, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 28.

Philips, Major, 2nd Bombay L. I., to join, to Tannah.
Harvest, Major, Rl. Irish Fusiliers, on duty, to Belgaum.
Ruggles, Sub. Ins. Army School, on duty, to Poona.
DeVevite, Col., R. H. A., to join, to Meerut.
Ebden, Major, 23rd Bombay N. L. I., on duty, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY VOLUTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY, Commandant B.V.R.C.

Bombay, November 29.

The Regiment will parade under the Adjutant on Saturday next the 1st December, 1883. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m. sharp. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. All members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant-road and Girgaum at 4-15 p.m. and all those met on the way will be supplied with tickets. Members defraying their own tram expenses will have the amount refunded by applying for the same after parade.

The range at Coorla will not be available for class firing until Monday next the 3rd December 1883.

Vol. S. Myer having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to D. Company.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF INDIA.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st N. Infy.—Lieut. W. H. Savage, North Lancashire regiment, a candidate for the Ben. S. C., to be Offig. Wing Officer on probation. Dated 6th November 1883.

11th N. Infy—Lieut. A. P. D. Harris, West Riding regiment, a candidate for the Ben. S. C., to be Offig. Wing Officer on probation. Dated 7th Nov. 1883.

23rd Pioneers.—Lieut. A. P. D. Lushington, Scottish Rifles, a candidate for the Ben. S. C., to be Offig. Wing Officer on probation. Dated 9th Nov. 1883.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. F. Free, Rl. Horse Artillery, is directed to proceed from Meean Meer to Dublin, and join M. Batty. A. Brgde. to which he has been appointed.

Major A. Landon, Ben. Infy. is transferred from the Presidency dist. to Benares, for general duty.

Capt. W. J. Fowler, No. 8 Batty. 1st Bgde. Northern Divn. R. A., is directed to proceed from Cambellpore to Meerut, for duty with the R. A. at the latter station.

H. E. the C.-in-C. is pleased to sanction the formation of the following committee of paymastership in the 1st Battn. Border Regt., consequent on Paymaster (Hony. Major) G. A. Elliott having proceeded to England :—

Major J. O. Gage, President, Capt. H. R. Rose, member, and Lieut. J. P. Wood, Member.

Hony. Capt. J. K. McCausland, Army Pay Department, Paymaster 1st Dragoon Guards, is directed to at once proceed to Calcutta, on special duty, and report himself to the Examiner Pay Department.

The candidates named below have been declared by the board of examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the higher standard in Persian, agreeably to section 24, B. A. R. :—

Surg. D. G. Crawford, M.B., Indian Medical Service and Private B. Burns, 2nd Bn. Royal Warwickshire Regt.

The twelve months' leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Hony. Capt. J. F. Chisholm-Batten, Army Pay Department, Paymaster 2nd Battn. Cheshire Regt., in G. O. C. C., dated 15th Dec. 1882, is extended to the 30th Jan. 1884.

The twelve months' leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieut. P. Low, 2nd Battn. East Yorkshire Regt. in G. O. C. C. dated 25th Oct. 1883, is hereby cancelled.

Major J. H. Barnard, C. M. G., R. Munster Fusiliers, will, on the termination of his appointment as Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of Lieut. Genl. Sir R. O. Bright, K.C.B. commanding Meerut division, proceed to England.

The nine months' leave to England, on urgent private affairs, granted to Lieutenant F. S. Robb, 1st Battn. Durham L. Infy. in G. O. C. C., dated 13th April 1883, is extended to 17th March 1884.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave : Wiltshire Regt.—Lieut. F. R. Macmullen, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

Lieut. Macmullen's name is removed from the list of probationers for the Staff Corps.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 1, MEADOW-STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.
OPPOSITE ROGERS & CO.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Prices &c. &c. &c.
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system.

Plain square Piano	Rs. 33	per month	or Rs.	750
Sympathetic square	,, 36	,,	or ,,	825
Semi-grand, on three legs	,, 6[illegible]	,,	or ,,	1,375

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Offices, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, and East-street, Poona, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

CALCUTTA INT. EXHIBITION.

J. STIFF AND SONS LONDON,
The Manufacturers of the TERRA-COTTA in the New Government Offices, Calcutta, are Exhibiting
ARCHITECTURAL TERRA-COTTA,
Art, Sanitary, Electrical, and General Stoneware, Porous Cells, Filters, Crucibles, Chemical Apparatus, &c.

CALCUTTA AGENTS : Messrs WALSH, LOVETT & Co. ; & Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co.
RANGOON : Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co.
BOMBAY : Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
MADRAS : Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.

NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will LEAVE BOMBAY for CALCUTTA on 30th instant. During his absence, LETTERS and PARCELS intended for HIS EXCELLENCY should be sent to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL, whence they will be duly forwarded to HIS EXCELLENCY.

G. H. R. HART,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Government House, Parel, 25th Nov., 1883.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

MONT-CLAR—COBBE—November 6, at the Mairie of the 9th Arrondissement and at the British Embassy, Paris, Ludovic Augustin Mont-Clar, of Bombay, to Lona Mary Ethel, youngest daughter of Charles Cobbe, M. R. C. S. E., and Mary his wife (both deceased), formerly of Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square W.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HARMAN—November 24, at Belgaum, the wife of Surgeon Major R. Harman, A. M. D., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ABBOTT—November 23, at Secunderapore, Mozufferpore, the wife of H. E. Abbott, of Jaintpore, of a daughter.
HOLL—November 18, at Bindoocorie, Tezpore, Central Assam, the wife of W. H. Holl, of a son.
LUCKSTEDT—November 21, at Nagpore, the wife of Henry Luckestedt, of a son.
ROWSON—November 24, at Neddiwuttum, the wife of William Rowson, of a son.
WILSON—November 23, at Landour, the wife of Captain E. H. Wilson, S. C., Adjutant, 3rd P. V. R. C., of a daughter.
YATES—November 24, at Trimulgherry, the wife of Captain H. T. S. Yates, R. A., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

COOPER—SWINGLER—At Agra, November, 24th John Cooper, Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department, to Catherine Swingler, widow of the late J. H. Singler.
GRAY—REILLY—November 21, at Coonoor, Charles Thomas Campbell, only son of the late Charles Gray, to Susan Constance, daughter of L. Reilly, Hill Grove Estate.

DEATHS.

MAN—November 21, at Dehra Dun, Daisy Vivian, of G. O. Man, Pleader, High Court, aged 7 years 4 months and 17 days.
MORTON—November 24, at Lucknow, Margery Kate, infant daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. G. de C. Morton.
OURS—November 14, at Coimbatore, Issac Ours, aged 57 years, 8 months, and 21 days.
SPADEMAN—At Saidpur, Sarah Rebekah, wife of J. T. Spademan, Loco. Department.
WOOLCOTT—November 23, from injuries received by a fall from his horse F. F. Woolcott, M.R.C.V.S.L., aged 25 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1883.

ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM HEWETT will leave Bombay in his flagship, the Euryalus, for Suakim on Monday. In a fortnight there will be four gunboats and the Euryalus at that rendezvous. The necessity of securing the safety of Suakim, and at the same time disquieting the Mahdi, should he meditate a movement upon Egypt, obviously dictates this concentration of naval force at the Red Sea port in question. The presence of Baker Pasha at the head of the best Egyptian armed force now existing will contribute to the same result. The Mahdi will not give his undivided attention to stirring up troubles in Egypt if he be kept on the alert by the possibility of a movement to relieve Khartoum and drive him back to El Obeid. The National Party in Egypt is by no means defunct. It shows symptoms of recovering from the stupor which followed Tel-el-Kebir. The danger of permitting the Mahdi to work upon the elements of confusion which lie scattered on all hands in the Khedive's hereditary dominions, cannot possibly be ignored. This consideration may possibly carry the British Government much further than it would have deemed possible a week ago, now that the logic of events is demonstrating the magnitude of the responsibilities which devolve upon it in consequence of its intervention in Egypt. It will never do to have the Mahdi establishing himself, either in person or by deputy, in the country which we have undertaken to deliver from anarchy. Once that fact is admitted, the despatch of an Indian contingent to Suakim is already in sight. The Government of India will no doubt be happy to supply a force, but it is to be hoped that this time the question of payment will be settled beforehand. It would be too bad that India should have to cripple her public works to find the money for expeditions required to deal with the sequelæ of a policy in the elaboration of which the Government of India had no voice or influence whatever. But if England or Egypt finds the funds, India will find the troops that may be needed to keep the Mahdi from doing further mischief.

THE importance of female education in India is none the less but is indeed rather enhanced by the fact that it is so little recognised by the bulk of the community most directly concerned. In the chapter on this branch of the Education Question which Dr. Hunter contributes to the Report of the Education Commission the difficulties which have to be encountered are assigned, in part at least, to the circumstance that the East India Company did not turn its attention to the subject until many years after something had been done with the education of boys. But the indifference of the people themselves is the chief obstacle in the way. The difficulties are mainly four. Although there are signs that a demand for girls' schools is springing up slowly but surely, education as a means of earning a livelihood is not considered as of any consequence in the case of females. Again, native marriage customs and the seclusion of the zenanas are to be reckoned with. Girls' schools as compared with boys' schools do not flourish because adequate quantity and quality of teaching power are not to be had. Lastly, the present State system neglects female education, has no proper female inspecting staff, and has its text-books framed for boys, rather than for girls or for both. Besides these hindrances to female progress there are others which no legislature can remedy off-hand. There must grow up a public opinion among natives which will act as a propelling motive ; and there is always danger that in forcing on sudden reforms in native custom there may be won a momentary success indeed, just as in the case of the delicate exotics of the hot-house, but no genuine and thorough advance towards female enlightenment all round.

The evidence before the Commission has been condensed by the President with his usual lucidity. Female education is neither an unknown nor a new thing in India, though it was formerly perhaps, as elsewhere, associated with emancipation from the proprieties of life. There are Sanskrit traditions of female learning ; the Sanskrit courtezan, it is remarked, was intellectually and in point of cultivation fit to be placed with the Aspasia who enslaved a Pericles. But education was not wholly confined to such characters. Even now in the Punjab a venerable Sikh priest surrounded by male pupils eager for spiritual instruction has also his female listeners ; in Bhopal women of an advanced type have grasped the reins of Government successfully for one generation after another ; and many of the Bengal great zemindaries are superintended with excellent capacity by women, and women alone. Modern female education such as it is, and a State system thus began. Starting from missionary effort, it is to Madras that belongs the honour of initial organization. Madras started in 1841, and it was the Scottish church that found the funds. In 1854 there were 256 schools for girls ; now there are 557 girls' schools, with a muster of 35,000 pupils. Bombay, however, we know, is much ahead in respect of female education, just as it is ahead in other educational branches; and the primary credit for this must be given to the American mission. From 1851 on, great progress, great that is, speaking comparatively, was made, the Parsees and Banias of our community taking a large share of the burden on their shoulders ; and the visit of Miss Carpenter gave new vitality to the movement. Normal Schools were established ; and in 1869 there were 209 girls' schools in the Presidency ; while from 1871, when the Bombay Government put their shoulders to the wheel and their hands into the State pocket, so much has been done that now the Commission finds a number of working institutions, threefold that in 1871. Some special features are noticed in the attitude of this city towards female education ; the commercial classes are eager for its extension, the natives themselves have come forward and are coming more forward every day, with liberal donations, and something has been done towards completing an efficient staff of trained female teachers. In this Presidency one woman out of every two hundred and forty-four of the population is able to read and write. It must be confessed, however, that expenditure of only Rs. 1,79,000 yearly upon female education—these are the figures for 1882—is not a reasonably large disbursement. In Bengal female education is neglected ; in the North-West scandalously so ; for while in Bombay the ratio of females under instruction to total female population is 1 to 400, it is 1 to 976 in Bengal, and 1 to 2,169 in the North-Western Provinces. At the same time, Bengal can boast of two fine institutions, the Bethune College in Calcutta (to which for years Lord Dalhousie contributed Rs. 8,000 annually from his private purse) and the Eden School at Dacca. In the Bethune College in 1882 six pupils were burning the midnight taper in view of the degrees of the Calcutta University ; and two of these have since obtained the parchments of a Bachelor —can Bachelor be the proper term ?—of Arts. As to the respect paid by the native community to this subject, it cannot be said to be encouraging. Municipalities will not give money ; that, they imagine, is the privilege of a grant-in-aiding State, but it is a partial satisfaction on this side of India to note that "by far the largest share of Municipal and local contributions is paid in Bombay, where they amount to Rs. 51,619, or nearly—yet no large sum—to one-half of the whole sum for all India. There are other facts *en evidence*. There is not, for example, much likelihood that the Hindoo widow can be utilised for the purposes of teaching. The attempt in Bengal to educate the Vishnava religious preceptresses failed. There is a marked deficiency in literature readable by women ; and the text-books are bad. On the other hand may be set down the facts that a liking for needlework—there is such a thing as education through the hand and by the eye as well as through the ear—exists and is growing ; that in many places a distinct class of native zenana agencies are springing up ; and that the Parsee and Brahmo communities encourage home instruction. In point of finance the President states and comments on points like these : that the fees levied in girls' schools are small, out of all proportion to the total expenditure, and that the pupils in fact pay just one-twentieth the cost of their education; that State aid to girls' schools is insufficient; that the Indian girl will always show a desire to work hard for a prize ; and that it is even found that where pencils, trinkets, and books are not available, emulation will be stirred up through the agency of the native correlative to the bonbon box.

We now come to the recommendations They recognise the fact that the zenana must be got at, that a good female inspecting agency must be had recourse to, and that provision must be made for the gradual supersession of male by female teachers in girls' schools. As mixed schools are not thought suited to this country, they ought, it is urged, to be discontinued—that is to say, except in the case of infants ; for up to a certain age it is thought proper enough that both sexes be taught together. Still it is admitted that if girls be excluded from boys' schools they will be in several parts of the country left without any education at all. Liberal inducements moreover, are to be held out to schoolmasters' wives to become teachers. Stipendiary pupil-teacherships are proposed. Special aid may be given to girls' schools making provision for boarders : a suitable literature to be constructed ; that Municipal Boards shall have the nomination in the first instance of certificated schoolmistresses ; and that in districts where there are European and Eurasian young women required in a native school special encouragement be offered to induce them to qualify in the vernacular. If the recommendations of the Commission be carried out, a vigorous impulse will unquestionably be given to the cause of female education in India.

THE Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay for the year 1882 and the first quarter of 1883 was issued yesterday. The total income of the fifteen months was Rs. 46,12,240 ; the expenditure during the same period amounting to Rs. 47,53,632. There was a most satisfactory increase of revenue, chiefly from consolidated rates, wheel tax, returns from property, and miscellaneous. The town duties went up Rs. 54,700 above the estimate, owing to the large imports of ghee, timber, and sugar, which may be taken as clear evidence of the growth and well-being of the town. The grant for new works amounted to Rs. 7,39,181, while close upon three lakhs were expended on the new drainage works. The liabilities of the Corporation at the end of the year are one crore and rather more than 2¼ lakhs, to which must be added Rs. 13,29,000 of the Vehar debt, which will be discharged in 1899 by the operation of the sinking fund. There appears to be a steady increase in the value of assessable property. During the fifteen months there were 497 new buildings and properties brought on the books, as against 254 pulled down. There was an increase in the valuation of Rs. 8,35,733, which is attributable to the assessment of mills on a wider basis, the value of new buildings, and the correction of previous under-assessments. The new rate of assessment applied to the mills was resisted, and the question was carried before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Ultimately two arbitrators were appointed—Mr. S. S. Bengalee by the Municipality, and Mr. J. Fleming by the Millowners' Association—and their award was of course accepted by both parties. The assessment of railway property was also the subject of arbitration during the year—Mr. C. F. Farran and Colonel J. H. White representing the Railway Company and the Municipality respectively. The result in both cases has been favourable to the Municipal treasury. The drainage works were sanctioned and commenced in 1882, and a good deal was accomplished. It is unfortunately too soon yet to boast of the result. On the whole, the Report is satisfactory and encouraging. Mr. Ollivant has shown himself an energetic and capable administrator. Dr. T. S. Weir, who acted for him during his absence on leave, has prepared and signed the Administration Report. It is but fair to award him a word of acknowledgment for the zeal and efficiency with which he has performed the arduous duties of the office. When it became necessary to deal with the cholera epidemic which created so much alarm, the measures taken under his initiative were successful in arresting the outbreak. More recently the citizens owed to his energy and good will no inconsiderable share of the success attained by the Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik's Committee in organizing the public reception to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, which was such a brilliant and gratifying success. Dr. Weir yesterday handed over charge to Mr. Ollivant, who returned by the mail-steamer Hydaspes.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.

EXPECTATION is fixed on the Lord Mayor's banquet this evening, chiefly on account of the confident statements made by the papers representing the aggressive section of the Cabinet, that the Ministry has already drawn up its programme for the coming session, and that Mr. Gladstone will this evening seize the opportunity of making it known to the country. These predictions have, however, no other motive than to force Mr. Gladstone's hand. The managers of the Caucus are uneasy at the prolonged reticence of the Prime Minister, and are anxious to commit him to the advocacy of their pet scheme of Franchise first, and Redistribution afterwards. But Mr. Gladstone is too wary a bird to be caught with chaff of this kind. He knows that a Bill for the extension of the franchise will be meaningless unless it is accompanied and defined by a measure of redistribution ; and one cannot believe that he and his colleagues have agreed to embark in a desperate political venture by resolving to ask Parliament next session to pass the *Pall Mall Gazette's* Bill for a uniform household franchise in Great Britain and Ireland. A Bill of this kind would assuredly be thrown out by the House of Lords, even if it were not defeated by a coalition of Tories and Moderate Liberals in the House of Commons ; and the Ministry will think twice and thrice before endangering its own existence in this way. But of course Mr. Gladstone will make an interesting and important speech. He has not spoken on public affairs since the prorogation of Parliament, and this prolonged interval of silence must have been so irksome to him that he will be delighted to break it. Besides, the new Lord Mayor represents that school of political sentiment which the Prime Minister holds in intense antipathy ; and the stimulus of righteous wrath, which is so excellent an oratorical faculty, will not, therefore, be wanting to Mr. Gladstone's eloquence. There has been some talk of a popular demonstration to-day against the new Lord Mayor, but Alderman Hadley, who was passed over in the recent election, has found it necessary to write to the papers to say he hopes his friends will give Mr. Fowler a cordial reception. The truth is, he knew his friends would do so, whether he wished it or not. Some resentment may have been felt in the Court of Livery because their candidate was discarded ; but no one has any feeling of personal ill-will against the Alderman who was actually elected. Indeed, Mr. Fowler will be one of the most popular Lord Mayors that have ever filled the office of Chief Magistrate. The good sense he has displayed in giving an Imperial character to the Lord Mayor's show this year by introducing into it trophies representing the commerce and the colonies and dependencies of the United Kingdom proves his superiority to most of his predecessors, who regarded London rather as the paradise of retail traders than as the mercantile metropolis of the richest and most powerful Empire in the world. Then, again, the Lord Mayor's sharp rebuke to the people who asked him to invite the Transvaal delegates to his table has given general satisfaction. Mr. Gladstone will hardly dare to touch on this delicate ground, or one would like to hear what he has to say about the impudent demands of these Transvaal delegates, who are instructed to claim the cancelling of the convention of 1881 and the right to extend their boundaries as far as they please in native South Africa. No one desires to retain the Boers as subjects in name of the Queen whose suzerainty they have dishonoured ; nor would England care to insist on the payment of the paltry debt they owe this country. But, when they ask to be allowed to overrun all Bechuanaland, to appropriate the territories of tribes of natives till lately protected by the British Government, and to make themselves masters of the trade routes leading from Cape Colony into the interior of Africa, it is difficult to believe that our Government will sanction such an infamous surrender as this would be of English and native interests to the ambition of the Dutch Boers to become the lords of all South Africa. There is no saying, of course, to what depth of meanness Lord Derby may not be capable of descending. Sir Hercules Robinson is credited with the remark that the only tie which binds the colonies to Great Britain is one of sympathy, and that it was an odd piece of perversity to place at the Colonial Office a Minister who is probably the most unsympathetic person to be found in the whole of Great Britain. But Mr. Gladstone must be conscious of the necessity of not making a second and more shameful surrender to the Boers ; and it would be well for him if he felt himself at liberty to reassure public opinion on this subject in his speech at the Guildhall. Mr. Gladstone, however, will not be the only speaker of note at to-night's banquet. M. Waddington is to reply to the toast of "The Ambassadors," and a great opportunity is thus placed within his reach, if he chooses to avail himself of it. He might efface at once even the recollection of the disagreements that have unhappily troubled the friendly relations of England and France, if he had the moral courage to express in a few graceful words the frank regret of the French Government for Admiral Pierre's conduct at Tamatave, and, with reference to the Chinese difficulty, to say that France would gladly welcome English mediation. But I greatly fear that the opportunity will be lost. What good thing can be expected from a Government which last week put forward the Tricou telegram to persuade the French Legislature that the Chinese Ministry had disavowed and repudiated the Marquis T'seng ? Such tactics are more unworthy even than what Mr. E. Stanhope calls "the Jesuitical intrigues" of Lord Ripon. Another eminent Frenchman, M. de Lesseps, will make a speech at the Guildhall banquet. It may be assumed that, in accepting an invitation to dine with one of the leading representatives of the commercial interest which upset his bargain with the English Ministry, M. de Lesseps must mean business. Opinion in this country is as strongly pronounced as ever against letting a second Suez Canal be constructed by M. de Lesseps unless he is willing to make large concessions to the English merchants and shipowners who are his principal customers and fellow-shareholders. The feeling increases that a second canal is necessary, and, if M. de Lesseps will not come to terms, and consent to use his monopoly in a liberal spirit, the English Government will be forced to set him on one side and persuade the Khedive to grant a firman for an independent English canal. The Frenchman is too shrewd not to perceive this danger, and he is also well aware that he has not ground enough within the limits of his own concession to make a second canal except at a cost which would be ruinous to the shareholders. He admitted as much in the article of his agreement with the English Ministry, in which it was stipulated that England should obtain from the Khedive whatever fresh ground was wanted. No doubt, his engineers had told him that a division of the line would be necessary on this side of Ismailia, where the existing canal is cut in a curve through high and rocky ground. The expense of doubling the canal here would be enormous, unless leave can be obtained to take the new canal through the desert on the right or left. In fact, if M. de Lesseps had had the ground at his disposal, he would long ago have begun work on his own account. He, however, feels that England alone can procure for him the new concession he requires, and it may be hoped that he will now propose a reasonable bargain. Only he must not imagine that Englishmen will be beguiled by high-flown phrases, or will suffer the administration of the new enterprise to remain entirely in the hands of a few Frenchmen.

Sir Evelyn Wood has categorically denied the statement made some time ago by the *Pall Mall Gazette* that he is in favour of the total withdrawal of the English army of occupation in Egypt. He says that order cannot be maintained unless we keep a force of 3,000 men in the country. This is satisfactory. The Government must now relinquish its design of abandoning Egypt to herself, more particularly as the capitalists who have been consulted say it will be impossible to raise a loan for paying the indemnity unless English troops remain to guarantee the security of the Khedive's Government. The *Pall Mall* has made some ludicrous blunders lately in its attempts to assume an air of inspiration ; and its conceit is really growing quite intolerable. In Wednesday's issue it sneers at the *Scotsman* because that influential journal says the plan of Ministerial action put forward by the *Pall Mall* with an air of authority "would not merely destroy the Liberal party and the present Government, but would shatter the Liberal party for years to come." The *Pall Mall* loftily declares that the Ministers "are not likely to commit suicide even if the *Scotsman* ceases to guide them by its wisdom." This taunt is an amazing piece of cockney impertinence. It would be impossible to overrate the good work done for the Liberal party by the *Scotsman* newspaper in Scotland. Without its aid Mr. Gladstone would never have been returned for Midlothian, and it has done more than all the other party agencies put together to keep Scotland devoted to Liberalism. When the *Scotsman* turns sulky, the Liberal Government is exposed to the greatest danger, for it is only the hitherto perfervid zeal for Liberalism of the Scottish constituencies that has enabled Mr. Gladstone to play the game of governing the Empire for the benefit of Irish rebels. There are several symptoms to be discerned of the growing impatience of Scotland at the subordinate part it has been compelled to play under an administration which owes it so much ; and the proposal made by the Radicals to devote next session to the business of giving Ireland a franchise that would be fatal to the connexion of that island with Great Britain seems to have filled the cup of bitterness for Scotchmen full to overflowing. Strongly worded protests appear in the Glasgow Liberal papers against the impudence of the Birmingham Caucus in sending its agents to dictate to the men of Glasgow ; and, though I would not attach undue importance to the election of Sir Stafford Northcote as Lord Rector of Edinburgh University, yet it is undeniable that such an election would have been out of the question if the Liberals had been as strong and united as they were four years ago. The most amusing incident of this election was the certificate of character given by Lord R. Churchill to Sir S. Northcote as the representative of Conservatism. Lord Randolph has evidently taken for his motto the maxim that in political warfare the prizes of power and fame fall, not to the fittest, but to the most audacious. His letter was most cleverly worded to suggest all sorts of double meanings. Thus, when he says that Sir Stafford "has sacrificed all his energies and much of his health in the service of the Conservative party," the malicious inference may be drawn from this left-handed compliment that poor Sir Stafford has very little health and no energy left.

I do not think I am too sanguine in saying that the reception given to Sir Richard Cross at Aberdeen last week is yet another sign of a political reaction in Scotland. As I mentioned last week, I went north myself to attend this demonstration, and I must say I was agreeably surprised at the numbers and enthusiasm of the Conservatives who came to the banquet and the working-men's meeting in the evening. At the general election of 1880 Conservatism could hardly get a hearing in the granite city ; now it counts its thousands of devoted and confident disciples. Sir R. Cross spoke principally on social questions, and confined himself in the speeches I heard to a very careful definition of the limits within which State intervention to secure the decent housing of the poor is justifiable. But when he was presented with the freedom of the city, a ceremony I could not wait to see, he is reported to have used words which are quite startling, when it is remembered that they were spoken by one of the leading men of the Conservative party. If he is not incorrectly reported, he said—that the spirit of his own legislation as Home Secretary with regard to the payment of compensation to owners of tenements declared unfit for people to live in them had been misunderstood, and then he added ;—"The amended Acts which have since been passed will, I hope, for ever put an end to anything like compensation to those people, because I look upon the holders of much of the property of London as people who are really worth very little consideration." Really Sir Richard Cross would seem to have been anxious to outbid Mr. Chamberlain in eagerness to crush individual liberty and to place all private rights at the mercy of what is called "the collective conscience" of the nation. In expressing such sentiments he certainly speaks for himself alone, and not for the Conservative party. That party cannot wish to establish the fatal precedent that property may be confiscated by the State in order to improve the condition of the poor. It is but a step from Sir R. Cross's doctrine to that of those members of the Democratic Federation who at a meeting held in London the other day rejected Mr. Farran's scheme of State-aided emigration, and demanded that the land of this country should be parcelled out among them. Politicians must keep their heads clear, or the rivalry among party leaders to promote State Socialism will land us all in terrible quagmires. Mr. Goschen has put in at Edinburgh a timely and thoughtful plea for liberty, and Mr. Fawcett last night spoke with his accustomed moderation on the subject, warning the working-men of England not to sacrifice their spirit of independence in order to get State maintenance. Mr. Fawcett's views hardly differ from those of Lord Salisbury, which were far more prudent and carefully guarded than Sir R. Cross's. The State should only interfere to enforce sanitary requirements, to protect the helpless, and to educate the children of the poor ; and it must not violate rights of private property. Lord Shaftesbury has written to the *Pall Mall* a very sensible letter on the subject pointing out that the condition of the poor has been greatly improved, and would be better still if local authorities did their duty in enforcing existing Acts of Parliament with regard to inspection of lodging-houses. Here, I think, we can lay our hands on the weak point of our social system. Local government has been allowed to fall into the hands of men who sympathize with builders and money-lenders, and wink at their oppression of the poor. If the upper classes were to take an active interest in municipal affairs, and help to put down jobbery, they would do more good than by indulging in occasional gifts of charitable benevolence.

Lord Kimberley has determined to sanction no new scheme of public works for India till the whole question has been reported on by a Select Committee of the House of Commons, which the Government will ask for next session. You may, therefore, make up your minds to get no more railways for some years to come. These delays are ruinous to India, and heart-breaking to men who really desire the prosperity of that country.

I feel it my duty to contradict the statement made by Sir G. Birdwood in a letter published in the *Bombay Gazette*, that the Conservative party is not strongly opposed to the Ilbert Bill. Were a division to be taken on the question, the party in the House of Commons would vote to a man against the Bill. A difference of opinion existed as to the expediency of raising a debate in the House last session—many Conservatives, of whom I was one, being most anxious that the Government should not be forced prematurely to pledge itself to go on with the Bill—but this was merely a question of tactics. Sir Richard Temple is, I see, often spoken of as an advocate of the Bill, but he assured me some months ago that he thought it would be madness to persevere with a measure that had excited so much opposition. The conduct of the Viceroy in degrading his high office by writing a letter of thanks to a Radical Association in Lancashire that had passed a resolution in favour of his policy is strongly condemned in this country. Lord Ripon has now shown his hand, and told the world that he governs India merely as an agent of the Caucus.

J. M. M.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOC.

TELEGRAMS.

THE VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 28.

The Viceroy passed through Meerut this morning on his way to Calcutta, without breaking journey as was expected.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Duke of Connaught took over command yesterday, and General Bright left in the evening for Allahabad *en route* to England on Friday. The Duke of Connaught leaves by special train for Calcutta.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRANCO-CHINESE QUESTION.

PARIS, Nov. 27.

Great excitement is being shown here owing to the reticence of the Government with respect to the relations with China. A Ministerial statement on the subject is expected to be made to-morrow.

THE FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

News from Madagascar states that the negotiations with the French are at a standstill, the French Government insisting upon its previous demands being complied with.

LORD ROSSMORE AND THE ORANGEMEN.

Lord Rossmore has been removed from the Commission of the Peace for having headed the Orange demonstration held at Rosslea on October 16.

EXTENSION OF THE FRANCHISE IN IRELAND.

The Marquis of Hartington, speaking at a Liberal meeting at Manchester yesterday, said he doubted the possibility of granting extension of the franchise to Ireland.

Mr. Chamberlain, however, speaking at Bristol on the same day, expressed his opinion that extension of the franchise to Ireland ought to be granted.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this afternoon.

MALTA, Nov. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 26th.

SUEZ, Nov. 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Malwa arrived here from Colombo this morning.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	4

The Manchester market has been firm with only small business doing.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80
4½ " "	82¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅜
3½ " Sterling Loan	103¼
4½ " French Rentes	106¼
Bar Silver	50½
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1s. 7⅞d.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 28.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang perfect. *Via* Amoor perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, Nov. 27.	
10 p.m.	72·7
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.	
6 a.m.	68·5
10 a.m.	75·8
2 p.m.	84·1
4 p.m.	81·9

A MEETING of the St. John's Ambulance Association was held yesterday at the Town Hall, under the presidency H. E. Sir James Fergusson, Bart. The president opened the meeting with a speech, dwelling on the importance and usefulness of the Association. In response to H. E. the President, Sir Frank Souter, Dr. Hojel, Dr. Hatch, Mr. H. E. Ashley, Mr. Harold R. King, and several other speakers addressed the meeting, they all dwelling more or less on the inconvenience and consequent danger caused to patients by their being removed to hospital in hack buggies and bullock carts. Mr. Harold R. King, the honourary secretary of the Association, suggested the formation of classes in different parts of the city for the purpose of instructing ladies and gentlemen to hospital in the treatment of patients suffering from accidents, before medical help was procured A vote of thanks to the President by Mr. R. N. Khote, and seconded by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee concluded the proceedings.

THE trial of Jamsetjee Pestonjee Madon, a shroff of the Bank of Bombay, on charges of cheating and misappropriating the bank's moneys, which commenced on Monday last before Mr. Justice Bayley, Acting Chief Justice, and a special jury, concluded yesterday afternoon as far as the evidence was concerned. The Advocate-General having summed up the evidence called for the prosecution, Mr. Inverarity addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner, but had not finished at the rising of the Court.

AMONG the subjects considered by the Town Council yesterday, was a letter from Mr. MacEwen, Assistant Engineer, applying for the sanction of the Council to compel the owner of a house in the Native Town to effect certain improvements as required by the Act. After some discussion, it was resolved to authorize the Municipal Commissioner to make such improvements as the Health Officer might consider absolutely necessary. It was also agreed to inform the Commissioner that whenever applications for repairs were refused on the ground that such repairs would amount to rebuilding, the reason should be stated in the notice sent to the applicants. A letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner was read, stating that in consequence of the failure of a contractor to supply earth of the quality required by the Municipality, at the rate of Rs. 2-4 per brass, another man had been authorized to supply it at Rs. 3-8 per brass. It was elicited in the course of discussion that no agreement had been entered into with the defaulting contractor, and, therefore, it was very doubtful whether he could be compelled to make good the loss sustained by the Municipality. The Council resolved to record its disapproval of the informal way in which the tender had been originally accepted by the Acting Municipal Commissioner.

THERE was a good attendance at the special general meeting of the members of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association held yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. Marshall. The Chairman proposed, and Mr. Cassels seconded, "That Rule XVI. be cancelled, and the following substituted :—' All transactions between members of the association shall be governed by these rules, and any member making a contract antagonistic to these rules shall *de facto* cease to be a member of the association.'" An amendment to this resolution, viz., that rule XVI. remain as it stood in 1881, was proposed by Mr. Moore, and seconded by Mr. Fiedler, and carried by 17 votes to 10. A resolution regarding the cancellation of Rule XXVIII. and a substitution for it was carried by 13 votes to 10; but a third resolution substituting the word "losers" instead of "arbitrators in equal shares" in rule XXIX. was lost. The rule consequently remains unchanged. A full report of the proceedings will appear in to-morrow's issue.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its minimum rate to 5 per cent. The rate for demand loans on the security of Government paper has been fixed at 5 per cent. per annum. Rates for other business subject to arrangement.

NOTICE has been given in the Convocation of the University of Oxford of a motion to allow Indian students to substitute a knowledge of an Eastern language—Sanskrit, Persian, or Arabic—for Greek, at responsions and the First Public Examination.

A LAHORE correspondent says that His Excellency the Viceroy looks all the better for the Kashmere trip, while Lady Ripon has derived considerable benefit from the change.

ON the subject of the Duke of Connaught's service in India, the *Daily News* remarks :—"India is the training school of the British Army, and it cannot be doubted that the Duke of Connaught will turn his opportunity to account in perfecting the experience he acquired at Kassassin and Tel-el-Kebir."

VERY gloomy accounts of the crops in Upper Burmah have been received at Rangoon. A large influx of people into British Burmah continues. Tens of thousands have arrived during the past two months seeking employment in British territory.

A TELEGRAM from Rangoon, November 24, to a Calcutta paper says :—An unsuccessful attempt to break into the premises of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation at Engbouk has been followed by a successful attempt on the Corporation's premises at Poungdeh. Rs. 507 were extracted from the safe.

MR. GAYLORD'S agent in Burmah has secured a beautifully spotted white elephant of rare beauty for Barnum's show; and is casually mentioning the fact just "for the sake of information."

THE *Times'* Calcutta correspondent gives some particulars of the attempt to create disaffection among the Volunteers and induce them to refuse to muster for the Viceroy's guard-of-honour, on which the *St. James's Gazette* remarks:—"We would not be understood to excuse the Volunteers if they showed a disposition to sulk. Whatever Lord Ripon may do or ordain, it is the duty of Englishmen in India to show that their loyalty is to the Crown, not to the person to whom for a moment authority is delegated."

THE net Indian Sea and Land Customs revenue, exclusive of the salt revenue, for the first seven months of the current financial year, amounted to Rs. 58,45,000, as against Rs. 63,51,000 during the corresponding period last year.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF VIZIANAGRAM is expected in Calcutta to be present at the opening of the Exhibition.

THE death is announced from Calcutta of Baboo Piari Chand Mittra, the first Bengali novelist, and a distinguished man of letters.

A PAINFUL incident occurred on November 2 at the Reform Club, London. Mr. John Davison, a retired Indian Office official, and one of the oldest members of the club, was seized in the central hall with a fainting fit, due to a long-standing disease of the heart. He was lifted in a state of insensibility on to one of the sofas in the hall, and died before any help could be rendered. For some time his body remained upon the sofa on which it had been placed, covered with a white sheet. Mrs. Davison arrived in town from the country just in time to hear of her bereavement. Mr. Davison has for some years been an invalid, though able to move about. His custom was, when in London, to spend his afternoon at the Reform Club, of which he had been a member for nearly thirty years. He is stated to have been a lineal descendant of Queen Elizabeth's Secretary of State, and the member of a family which had given many servants to the country.

THE Acting Resident of the Lampong districts, Sunda Straits, reports that the number of persons who perished there during the eruption of Krakatau on the 26th and 27th August, amounts to 12,539 natives and 5 Europeans, 95 villages being also washed away. The distressed survivors have been liberally supplied by Government with rice and salt, and relief works have also been started for their benefit. Clearing away the ruins of Telok Betong and other desolated towns and villages, and repairing roads, were being actively proceeded with. The pumice fields blocking up Lampong Bay had begun to drift away, leaving extensive tracts of open water along the coast near Telok Betong. Paddy planting had been actively resumed, notwithstanding great difficulty met with from thick layers of volcanic ashes, which necessitated deep tillage and hindered the burning of jungle. The most severely-stricken portion of the Lampongs seems to be the island of Sebessi, abounding in pepper plantation, and with a population estimated at about 1,500 persons, who are stated to have all perished, being buried under a heap of ashes between five and six feet thick.

BY the death of Lord Gardner, which took place a few weeks ago, an Anglo-Indian family is admitted into the ranks of the British peerage, as the title devolves on his cousin, Mr. Stewart William Gardner, of Munowta (?), in the North-West Provinces of India. The new peer is the eldest son of the late Rear-Admiral the Hon. Francis Farington Gardner, R. N. (who died in July, 1821), by his marriage, in 1809, with Catherine, third daughter of Mr. Charles Spencer van Straubenzee, of Spenithorne, in Yorkshire, and was born on July 13, 1812. He was an officer in the East India Company's military service from 1829 to 1837, and served with the 55th, 28th, and 29th Regiments of Bengal Native Infantry. He was afterwards for five years superintendent of customs to His Highness the Maharaja Ram Sing of Jeypore, and in 1857 he defended himself for five months against the mutineers in his own mud fort. He married, on Aug. 28, 1834, his cousin, Jane Gardner, *alias* Hurmoozee Begum, daughter of Mr. Alan Gardner, and grand-daughter of Col. William Linnæus Gardner, who raised Gardner's Irregular Horse, and whose wife was a princess of Cambay. The new peer's wife is deceased, but she left twelve children, her eldest son being Mr. Alan Hyde Gardner, who was born on July 1, 1836, and is married to a native princess of the Delhi family who had previously embraced Christianity. The fourth son is also married to a converted princess of Delhi, and two other sons are married to converted natives of India, so that we now have an entire Eurasian family among the junior ranks of the aristocracy.

THE *Athenæum* states that Part I. of Professor Monier Williams's new work on "Religious Thought and Life in India," to be published during November by Mr. Murray, treats of Vedism, Brahmanism, and Hindooism, and will be sold as a separate and independent work. Part II. will embrace the other religious systems prevalent in India, but will not be published until the Professor's return from a third Indian journey he is about to undertake. He was to sail for Calcutta on the 21st inst. The Professor who has been invited by the Viceroy to visit India, will go direct to Calcutta by the Ancona, the *Englishman* says, and will stay at Bombay on his way back to Europe. His main object will be to consult with the Indian subscribers to the Oxford Indian Institute as to the best method of utilizing the Institute (the opening of which will take place early in June, 1884) for the good of India. He also wishes to collect information to enable him to complete the second part of his work on the religions of India, the first part of which is now being published by Mr. Murray, Albemarle-street, London.

HENRY thus remonstrates with his friend :—"Your remarks, Edmund, about the 'pretty little military job intended for the benefit of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught,' contain, I think, more inaccuracies than I have ever seen embodied in one short paragraph. Meerut is not 'a fever-stricken spot,' and it is not 'often stigmatised as the White Man's Grave.' Peshawur bears that character. The 'Sir Arthur Hardinge' you speak of should be General the Hon'ble A. E. Hardinge, C.B., and 'Major-General Phayre' should be Lieut.-General Sir R. Phayre, K.C.B. Then the Duke of Connaught could not possibly have been supposed to be 'next in seniority on the spot,' as Meerut is in the Bengal Presidency; and, lastly, there is not the smallest reason why H. R. H. should not succeed General Hardinge were it considered desirable, regardless of there being senior officers to him serving in the command, as in previous cases the difficulty has been frequently met by the bestowal of local rank."

IT is a fact fully recognised in the Court *entourage*, says *Truth*, that the Duke has gone to India in order that there may be a plausible excuse—first, for creating him a Field-Marshal on his return, and, secondly, for his subsequent speedy appointment to succeed the Duke of Cambridge as Commander-in-Chief. This is no mere conjectural speculation, for the whole business is an arranged sequel to the Duke's campaign in Egypt. The late Duke of Wellington never saw the Queen during the last ten years of his life without earnestly impressing on her the absolute necessity for her keeping the command of the Army in the Royal Family, whatever else she let go; and the advice was quite in accordance with the views of Her Majesty and of Prince Albert, who, however, was too sagacious to allow himself to be appointed Commander-in-Chief. In later days the Duke's advice was repeated by the old King of the Belgians, and by other German relatives, including, I believe, the Emperor, who had a long conversation with Her Majesty on "affairs" when she visited Baden a few years ago. In this connection all the politics of the Court and of Court cliques have been directed towards the one end of seeing the Duke of Connaught installed at the Horse Guards; but it is decidedly not an arrangement which would meet with the sanction of a Liberal Cabinet, and it would excite very great discontent and universal disapproval in the country. The Duke of Connaught receives £25,000 a year from the country, and with that he should be content, says Mr. Labouchere.

THE *Liverpool Mercury* understands that an investigation which has been made into Mr. Ranger's affairs since the publication of his suspension has revealed the disagreeable fact, already anticipated by the unsecured creditors, that the dividend, if any at all, will be very small indeed. The losses which have fallen on Liverpool have been ascertained to amount to between £400,000 and £500,000. The same paper states that about thirty of the most influential firms of cotton brokers have given in their adhesion to a scheme for the adoption of fortnightly settlements. The payments for the October contracts are rapidly being made as the 10th draws near, and it is not expected that any hitch will occur which will create serious uneasiness or lead to further failures before the ten days' time allowance expires.

Truth affects to tell the true story of the quarrel which has taken place between the Grand Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and his nephew, the Duke of Edinburgh :—

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh did not countermand the ball in celebration of the Duchess's birth-day. Every preparation had been made for it; the saloons were lighted up, the musicians were in attendance, and the supper was ready, but the guests never appeared! The Grand Duke, on the morning of the *fete*, sent a peremptory order, not only to every one connected with his Court, but also to all the nobility of the Duchy, that they should abstain from attending the ball. It certainly was a most gross affront, and it is not strange that the Duke and Duchess should have resented it by abruptly leaving Coburg on the following morning, the Duchess and the children going to Darmstadt, while the Duke rushed with all speed to Berlin to lay his wrongs before the Emperor. The Grand Duke has always been a sort of Sultan, and it is not the first time that difficulties have arisen in Coburg "society" from his insisting upon bringing forward persons who, according to the rigid code of German etiquette, have no claims to the distinction bestowed on them. In this case the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh positively refused to invite the Baroness von Pattberg, who is a natural daughter of the Grand Duke. How the affair will end it is impossible to conjecture. There has long been a decided coolness between the parties, and now mortal offence seems to have been given on both sides. The Duke and Duchess cannot well return to Coburg, and the Grand Duke will no doubt deprive his heir of every mark which is in his power, even if he does not go still further, and come to an "arrangement" with the German Government, who would not be too scrupulous about "rights" and "interests" if it were to their interest to ignore them. In the meanwhile the Grand Duke is giving away orders and titles with unprecedented liberality, and if ever the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh do find themselves settled at Coburg, it will take them some time to reorganise the confused and mixed society of the Duchy.

THE forty-second anniversary of the birthday of the Prince of Wales was celebrated in London in the customary manner on November 9. From an early hour the bells of some of the West-end churches rang out merry peals. Flags were hoisted on several of the public buildings, and the band of the Grenadier Guards played a selection of music in the courtyard of St. James's Palace, adjacent to Marlborough House. Illuminations were displayed in most of the principal West-end thoroughfares in the evening. The day was celebrated at Windsor by the ringing of the bells of St. George's and St. John's churches. The "Royal borough" was decked with flags and salutes were fired.

ANOTHER failure in the cotton trade consequent on the fall of Mr. Morris Ranger occurred on Nov. 2. Messrs. Hollingshead, Tetley, and Co., a long-established firm of cotton brokers, have announced their inability to meet their engagements. They are among the largest of Mr. Morris Ranger's creditors, ranking on his estate to the amount of about £100,000. Their own liabilities are said to be quite over that amount. This is the fifth firm which Mr. Ranger's failure has brought down.

THE writer of the *Pall Mall Gazette's* "City Notes" remarks :—"It is probably a good sign for the progress of the cotton trade that the Liverpool cotton market yesterday (Nov. 8) was easier. The approaching settlement there is felt as a critical time, a good many houses being suspected of rottenness in consequence of Mr. Ranger's collapse. His account for the fall not being liquidated, others are put in his place, as interested in getting cotton cheaply, and their solvency depends upon the fall in the price of cotton. Not till next week will members of the Liverpool cotton trade be able to breathe freely."

THE *Commercio de Portugal* of Nov. 8 publishes, as official, the following telegram from St. Vincent, received the previous night :—"Brito Capello, Commander of the Angola naval station, has occupied Landana, on the West Coast of Africa, a place situated in five degrees twenty minutes south latitude. M. de Brazza has been assassinated by a native." The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks :—The telegram announcing the assassination of M. de Brazza published this morning is not conclusive as to the fate of the French lieutenant who attempted to annex the Congo with pocket-handkerchiefs. There are two M. de Brazzas in Central Africa, and the last news to hand before the receipt of this telegram was that it was not the chief of the French expedition, but his brother who had been killed. Further intelligence will be awaited with some anxiety.

MR. JUSTICE STEPHEN continues, in the *Times* of November 9, his statement on behalf of the opposition to the Ilbert Bill so far as it is concerned with the question of jurisdiction. In the course of five columns, however, he confines himself to examining the contention that "it is anomalous that while natives of India are admitted to the Covenanted Civil Service and held competent to discharge the highest judicial duties, they should be deemed incompetent to be justices of the peace and to exercise jurisdiction over European British subjects outside Presidency towns." The current of the learned judge's argument seems, briefly put, to be that the anomaly does indeed exist, but that it is founded on "the wish of Europeans to be tried by their own countrymen, apart from all questions of moral or intellectual competency.

A MEETING of Anglo-Indians will shortly be held in London to consider the steps necessary to be taken in view of the exhibition proposed by the Prince of Wales to be held in 1886 of the art industries of Her Majesty's Indian and colonial possessions. The object of the meeting is to prepare a memorial to the Prince of Wales and Her Majesty's Government praying that, in prospect of this exhibition, the duties upon gold and silver plate, and the law of "compulsory" hall-marking, by which articles either wholly composed of gold or silver or articles the ornamentation of which depends upon the precious metals, are, even after payment of the duty, absolutely prohibited from being exposed for sale unless previously hall-marked at a British assay office, may be abolished in the ensuing session of Parliament. It will be urged that, under a voluntary system, hall-marking can be made much more useful to the public, while, at the same time, it will be a simple act of justice to Indian manufacturers to permit the free importation of their productions into the United Kingdom.

ISMAIL PASHA, ex-Khedive of Egypt, arrived in London from Paris on November 8.

LORD KIMBERLEY has appointed Mr. Havell, of the Science and Art Department at South Kensington, to the Superintendentship of the Madras School of Art. Mr. Havell's is the fourth appointment of this kind that has been made from South Kensington.

A REUTER'S telegram from Madrid, November 8, states :—It is reported that a diplomatic Note has been received from the French Government closing the incident between France and Spain. The French Government ratifies the declarations of the President of the Republic inserted in the *Officiel Journal*, and authorizes the Spanish Government to publish them in the Madrid *Official Gazette*.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Committee appointed to revise the dress of the Bengal Cavalry regiments has finished its sittings, and the Lahore paper believes that the main recommendations made are as follows :—That the number of colours be reduced from seven to three,—khaki, blue, and scarlet; that the uniforms of the officers of each regiment should consist of two suits only, a lightly braided parade jacket to take the place of the tunic and patrol jacket, and the mess jacket so modified as to be convertible into full dress when required; also that the braiding of all the regiments should be similar, so that even if an officer changed from a blue to a scarlet regiment, he could still utilize his gold lace on his new uniform. The inexpensive blouse would of course be retained by all regiments that desired it. The cost of the complete revised uniform—not including accoutrements—should not exceed Rs. 400 to Rs. 450.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY CHARGES.

THE following correspondence between the Chamber of Commerce and the G. I. P. Railway authorities has been sent us for publication :—

GRAIN RATES.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 19th Nov., 1883.

To the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company, Bombay.

Sir,—the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce desire me to thank you for the reduction from the 1st instant of the rates which you have announced in the carriage of grain and seeds. They direct me, however, to say that having regard to the exigencies of the wheat export trade they cannot look with satisfaction on any rates for the carriage of wheat, which are higher than those on the S. P. and D. Railway; and they trust that the remarkable effect of those rates in increasing traffic, as shown by the Chamber in its letter to you of the 17th ultimo, will induce your Board of Directors to introduce similar rates on the G. I. P. line.

In the meantime, the Committee desire to point out that, in the recent reductions, the rates from some of the best wheat-producing districts are either left untouched or are fixed at rates higher than those in force previously to 1st May, 1881. For instance, the rates from the stations between Piparia and Pagdhall inclusive are now 9 annas 6 pies per maund, while they were in every case lower before May, 1881, as were also the rate from the stations on the Nagpur branch, between Murtizapur and Paras inclusive. Again the rates from the stations between Timarni and Khandwa, which were increased by a higher percentage on 1st May, 1881, than the rates from other stations on the G. I. P. line, are unaltered, and the great increase made on that occasion remains in force.

The Committee are not aware of any reason why the rates from these stations should not likewise be reduced to, or below, the level of the rates ruling previously to May, 1881; and they have no hesitation in saying that such a reduction would be very beneficial to the wheat trade. They desire me therefore to express their hope that you will at an early date be able to grant this concession.—I have, &c.,

J. GORDON, Secretary.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company
Bombay, 21st Nov. 1883.

The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Sir,—I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant on the subject of the rates charged on this Railway for the carriage of wheat, and to inform you that the letter will be forwarded by next mail for the consideration of the directors.—I have &c.

H. C. RADFORD, Acting Secretary.

COTTON RATES.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 19th Nov. 1883.

To the Agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Bombay.

Sir,—I am desired by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to address you on the subject of the rates charged by the G. I. P. Railway Company for the carriage of full pressed bales of piece-goods and yarn.

Except in the case of the specially fixed rates, these goods are charged third class rates on the G. I. P. line, while on the B. B. and C. I., the Madras, the E. I., the S. P. and D., and other lines they are carried as second class goods. The Committee respectfully submit the desirability of reducing the rates to the same class as the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company charge, the present being a favourable time for doing so, and making a further effort to push Bombay imports into the up-country markets when ocean freight has fallen so low as 17s. 6d. per ton from Manchester to Bombay including all changes, and 12s. 6d. per ton from Glasgow. The great number of wagons, moreover, which now leave Bombay empty permits of the Railway Company making the experiment without any risk of loss.

The Committee need only add that in their opinion a great increase in the traffic would be the result; and the Company have now before them a proof of what a reduction in rates can bring about in the enormous increase that has lately been shewn in the parcel traffic.—I have, &c.,

J. GORDON, Secretary.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,
Bombay, 21st Nov. 1883.

The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Sir,—I am derired to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, on the subject of the rates charged on this Railway for the carriage of full-pressed bales of piece-goods and yarn, and to state the Committee's suggestion will no doubt have the directors' most careful consideration.—I have, &c.,

Acting Secretary. H. C. RADFORD,

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

DOUBLE LAWNTENNIS HANDICAP.

3RD TIES.

Beaufort and Johnston + 1 bisque *v.* Gould and Glazebrook + 1 bisque. Lyle and Radford, a bye.

The tie must be played off on or before Saturday next.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Thursday, 29th Nov., 1883. Vigil of St. Andrew Apostle and Martyr. 6 p.m. Choral Evensong. Hymns 403, 438.

Friday, 30th Nov., Feast of St. Andrew Apostle and Martyr. 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE ILBERT BILL.

THE *Pioneer* publishes the following telegram from "a correspondent, whose discretion and accuracy may be relied upon," and who "communicates from the present head-quarters of the Imperial Government" :—

"LAHORE, 25th Nov.

"The Viceroy's visit naturally gives rise to many surmises regarding the modified Ilbert Bill. After consulting the best sources of information, I can confidently repeat that Lord Northbrook's announcement was in every way correct. I may add that it was unexpected by the Indian Government as well as by the public. Lord Ripon, when he went to Kashmir, and until the telegram came, had no reason to suppose that the announcement of his modified policy would first be made at home. The Viceroy has been criticised for not making the announcement himself; this was impossible setting aside the difficulties that always arise when the Indian Government has to make known its intentions. It would have been out of the question in this case, even had the Viceroy been in Calcutta, for his Excellency to make any definite statement until Lord Kimberley's despatch, conveying the decisions of the Home Government, reaches India. This despatch is expected next mail. Even then it is impossible to say how soon the Viceroy may have an opportunity of taking the public into his confidence.

Lord Northbrook's statement, I believe, may be taken as clearly defining the proposed modifications. There is no idea, I am assured, of extending the *habeas corpus* to natives; it is possible, however, that when the Bill comes to be redrafted, some provision may be inserted which will guard against unreasonable or frivolous recourse, on the part of either native or European prisoners, to the Turner clause. Possibly this matter is touched on in Lord Kimberley's despatch. Possibly it will be left till the time comes for redrafting the Bill. It has been suggested that the Bill may perhaps be postponed till Parliament meets. This is unlikely. The Indian Government, which is in no hurry to pass the Bill, might and very likely would, prefer this course, but the question must be decided by the Cabinet, and from what I can hear, no delay is likely to be sanctioned from this quarter. At the same time the Government will not hurry the Bill through Council in any way. We may safely calculate that even if the opposition subsides, the Bill cannot well be passed before the middle of January. It must then be sent home, and by the time it is submitted for the Queen's sanction, Parliament will be sitting. If any leading member of the Opposition takes up the cause of the Anglo-Indian objectors, there will still be time to impede the passing of the Bill into law. With regard to the question whether the Government has sustained a defeat or not, I believe the theory of the India Government to be that its main principles are not affected by the proposed modifications. The principle of the Bill in the modified, as in the original form, is that race disqualifications are to be removed. Race disqualifications are very different from race distinctions, which are left pretty well as they were.

THE OPENING OF THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

THE *Pioneer's* correspondent telegraphs the following as an outline of the opening ceremony on December the 4th in connection with the International Exhibition :—

"The Viceroy, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Lady Ripon, the Governor of Bombay, and the Governor-General of the Portuguese Settlements, will arrive at the central entrance at 4-15 p.m., where the Lieutenant-Governor and the Executive Committee will receive them. After the party have reached the dais an inaugural cantata will be sung, and the Lord Bishop of Calcutta will invoke a blessing. After a brief report from the Committee the Lieutenant-Governor will ask the Viceroy to declare the Exhibition open. This Lord Ripon will do in a suitable address, and at its conclusion the building will be suddenly lighted up by electricity, and a salute be fired from Fort William. The foreign and colonial delegates, and the representatives of exhibitors and of the several Indian provinces will be presented, and the Viceregal party will then leave, after having passed through the chief courts. A guard-of-honor of British Infantry will be in attendance."

FRANCE AND CHINA.

THE only startling piece of news received in England from China during the week before the mail left was the alleged occupation of Bac Ninh and Sontay by the French troops, and this was speedily and emphatically contradicted. It is said that the Minister of War is preparing a reserve of 10,000 troops ready to despatch to Tongking if necessary, and it is expected that supplementary votes of credit to the amount of 10,000,000f. will be asked for. The transport Mytho will proceed to Algeria to embark half a squadron of cavalry, consisting of three officers, fifty men, and fifty horses, under orders for service in Tongking. The *Gaulois* has reported a conversation between the Marquis Tseng and its representative, who was sent to Folkestone for the purpose of interviewing the Marquis. The Marquis said that in the event of war Tongking and Annam will make common cause with China, and a French army of 40,000 would be insufficient to overcome the allied forces of China, Tongking, and Annam. The Marquis further said that the commercial interests of Great Britain would be so seriously affected that the English Government would be forced to intervene. It is said that M. Waddington has been specially instructed to sound the Gladstone Cabinet, and, if possible, come to an understanding with England, both as regards China and Madagascar. The official opinion, according to one correspondent, is that there will be no war, and that Chinese protests mean nothing. Under all circumstances France, he adds, is determined to keep Tongking. England is the only cause for anxiety, and it is admitted that the relations between the two countries are at present anything but cordial.

THE following telegram, dated Hong Kong, November 7, has been received at the London office of the *New York Herald* :—"Important advices from Haiphong reach me to-day. Admiral Courbet has decided to postpone his advance upon Bac-ninh, where the Chinese garrison has been preparing for a desperate resistance. He proposes to wait until the rice crop has been gathered and the roads shall become sufficiently hard for the transport of the heavy cannon which he intends to use in the siege. His march will begin about the first week in December, by which time the Chinese Government will have made up its mind either to assist the garrison or leave it to its fate. Dr. Harmand, the Civil Commissioner for France, leaves by the first mail for that country. His removal from the command is regarded in Tongking as removing the chief obstacle to a successful French campaign. Since he was superseded there has been perfect accord between the naval and military forces, and the jealousies which had begun to mar the prospects of the expedition have entirely disappeared. From Chinese sources I learn that General Pang, a distinguished Chinese officer, is coming from the north to take command of the troops in the south. He has won an excellent reputation in putting down former rebellions against the reigning dynasty, and has the confidence of the party which favours war. The troops of which he will assume command are now gathering in large numbers on the Tongking frontier. Throughout the empire military preparations are being pushed actively forward. All the arsenals are busy. Many regiments hitherto stationed in the northern districts are marching south. It is admitted by everybody that the Peking authorities are making vigorous efforts to counteract the effect of recent French reinforcements." An official telegram received at the French Foreign Office on Monday stated that Ninh-binh had been occupied without resistance. A number of French reinforcements were expected to arrive in Tongking this week, and more are about to embark from Algeria.

THE TRICOU TELEGRAM.

THE Marquis Tseng has received a telegram from the Tsung-li Yamen, expressing the utmost astonishment of the Chinese Government at the telegram from M. Tricou, which M. Ferry read to the French Chamber the other day. Both the Government and Li Hung Chang deny having expressed the slightest desire that M. Tricou should remain, and testify their unqualified approval of the manner in which the Marquis Tseng has carried out his instructions on the subject of the Tongking question. The Note has been sent to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The *Times* prints the following with reference to the telegram from M. Tricou which was read in the French Chamber by M. Ferry :—"We are in a position to state that the Tricou telegram, regarding which we yesterday published the information that it had met with a formal and full denial from the Chinese Government, will form the subject of an important despatch which is being addressed to the French Government. The despatch will be found to contain not only an expression of the astonishment of the Chinese Government at M. Tricou's telegram, a circumstantial denial of the statement that either the Government or Li Hung Chang had expressed any desire that M. Tricou should remain, and that Li Hung Chang had in any way "disavowed" the conduct of the Marquis Tseng, but will also contain an expression of the warm and unqualified approval of the manner in which the Marquis has carried out his instructions. The despatch will also express the astonishment of the Chinese Government that the French Cabinet should have received M. Tricou's telegram without question, and should have used it at once publicly in the Chamber. We understand that M. Tricou's telegram was dated from Shanghai on the 29th of October, Li Hung Chang being at Tientsin at the time, which is distant three days from Shanghai. The conversation, if held, must have occurred some days before and at Tientsin, and not at Shanghai. It is not likely that when affairs were at such a tention M. Tricou would have left on it being evident to him that the Chinese were on the very point of yielding what he required. At least he would not have started by the Volta the same evening, but would have awaited further instructions from the French Foreign Office. M. Ferry must have been aware of this when he read the telegram to the Chamber. With regard to the withdrawal of the Embassy from Paris, no instructions have as yet been received from Peking on the matter; and without such instructions the Embassy will certainly not be withdrawn. As to the threatened attack upon Back-ninh, it is not as yet known at the Embassy whether such a movement on the part of the French would lead to the declaration of war by China; but it is believed that it would tend very much to complicate affairs, and may make any amicable arrangement impossible. The Marquis Tseng still hopes that the French may yet see the wisdom of a pieceful solution, and not force China to protect its interests by an appeal to arms."

M. FERRY INTERVIEWED.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Standard* sends an account of an interview which he has had with M. Jules Ferry. The subjects touched upon in the conversation were the relations with England arising out of the Madagascar business; the case of H.M.S. Dryad; the rumoured intention of France to annex New Guinea, the Tongking troubles; the Tricou telegram, and the relations with China generally. The following passages are taken from the correspondent's statement :—

"M. Ferry intimated that he thought the feeling of distrust of France which the British press reflected, and which seemed to be entertained by a portion of the community in England, was not warranted by facts and was not justified by any action on the part of the French Government. But he admitted that since 1881 the cordial feeling existing between the two countries had undergone a change for the worse. Whatever might appear in the newspapers notwithstanding, he assured the correspondent that nothing could be more alien to the thoughts and wishes of the French Government than the intention imputed to it to disregard the interests of England, or even to do anything calculated to be offensive to the patriotic feelings of the British people. The essence of the policy of the French Government was, to quote Lord Beaconsfield's phrase, 'peace with honour.' The correspondent pointed out that the existence of the scolding spirit in the press was perhaps to be accounted for by what had taken place in Madagascar, ever since the settlement of the Shaw difficulty :—"I instanced the fact of two French men-of-war watching the Dryad, as she escorted a British merchantman to some point on the coast, clearing for action, and hoisting machine-guns into their tops. M. Ferry shrugged his shoulders, and said: 'Clearing for action! Can you really believe that that is true?' He intimated that it must be an induction of the missionaries, and he added, 'Ces missionaires sont des diables.' Without going into details, he seemed to hold a strong opinion that the missionaries in Madagascar were not apostles of peace." With regard to Lord Normanby's assumption that the French intended to annex New Guinea and make it a penitentiary for criminals, M. Ferry said :—"'This is not true. We have no intention of annexing New Guinea, or, indeed, of making any further annexations. That story was probably started by those Australian colonists who, in defiance of the veto of Lord Derby, want to annex New Guinea themselves. The one subject that has formed the subject of correspondence between England and France has been the archipelago of the New Hebrides, and that correspondence took place in 1877, when the Duke Decazes was in charge of the Foreign Office. By that correspondence it was stipulated that neither England nor France should lay hands on the New Hebrides; and since then that correspondence has been reopened. We have no intention to touch New Guinea in any way.' The conversation then turned to China. M. Ferry entertains a very strong opinion that Chinese diplomatists are neither frank, honest, truthful, nor ingenuous. In military power of China he utterly disbelieves; but he is also firmly convinced that, whatever tall talk the Chinese dipomatists may indulge in, there is not remotest chance of China going to war. As to Tongking, it was no Chinese the position, China had absolutely nothing to do with it. France had treaty-rights over it. The object of Chinese diplomacy, he incidentally remarked, would be this—that France should evacuate Tongking at the bidding of China; and he added: "Supposing that England held the position that France holds in Tongking, would she abandon that position at the bidding of the Chinese? Would the people of England tolerate, with the good temper that we have shown, the extraordinary conduct of the Marquis Tseng towards the French Government? Certainly not." The general outcome of my interview with M. Ferry (the correspondent says) amounts to this:—"The French do not intend to annex New Guinea; they mean to hold and occupy Tongking; they will not go to war with China unless they are compelled to, and even then they will not blockade the Treaty Ports. But France will not acquiesce in the Chinese claims to Tongking, and will resist them if the Chinese attempt to enforce them. If there is a misunderstanding with England, they are anxious that it should be cleared up and amicably adjusted."

COMMENTING on the above editorially, the *Standard* says :—It is quite willing to accept M. Ferry's view that the case of Mr. Shaw has been satisfactorily settled. But the wrongs of that gentleman were only one incident of the Madagascar question. It would have been more to the purpose if M. Ferry had given some general view of the objects aimed at by France in that island. What Englishmen fail to understand is not merely that the French should be establishing themselves in Madagascar, but that they should still be there without any definite plan of action. At least three-fourths of the commerce of the island is in the hands of Englishmen, Germans, and Americans. How does France propose to treat these vested interests? It is no answer to say, as M. Ferry did, that French interests cannot clash with English interests in any part of the world. The real answer is that the two nations encounter each other at every turn, and that England, as well as France, has a colonial empire which she is bound to develop. The French system of colonization, however, proceeds upon a principle very different from that on which England has acted. It may, indeed, be doubted whether the French at all understand colonization in the sense in which we understand it. M. Ferry may protest that the French and English colonial systems may co-exist together. There is little doubt that eventually they may do so. But till this is a complished France and England must be conscious of difficulties which, it is to be trusted, may be disposed of, but which, so long as French policy proceeds on its present lines, must constantly recur.

VICE-ADMIRAL PEYRON, Minister of Marine, submitted in the French Chamber on Nov. 9, a Bill for a supplementary vote to be credited to the current year's budget for the Tongking service. The Bill, which consists of one clause, fixes the amount of the vote at 9,000,000f. The document was sent to the preliminary committees, which are to appoint a special committee to examine it.

THE *Figaro* of Nov. 9 states that M. Jules Ferry, desiring to bring matters to an issue, has instructed the French Charge d'Affaires at Pekin to summon the Chinese Government to declare whether it intends to support or abandon the garrison at Bacninh.

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT HAIPHONG.

A TELEGRAM from Rangoon, November 23, to the *Englishman* at Calcutta states :—Burnell writes from Haiphong, dated October 17 :—"No news of importance. Rumour predicts an attack on Haiphong by a body of Black Flags, it is believed, *en route* from Bacninh. Although the authorities effect incredulity, they have taken every precaution against night surprise. Sentries have been doubled; an extra gunboat was sent from Hanoi, and another has just arrived from Saigon, and ordered to remain. All water approaches are guarded by powerful gunboats. Alphabetical Pattern Company of Marine Infantry is expected to reinforce the garrison which only consists of 200 troops. If Chinese mustered strong, we would have poor chance against a night attack; but as reinforcement from France is hourly expected, we feel pretty secure. I am proceeding to Hanoi to-morrow for few days."

THE COMING WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

I.—THE ARSENALS OF CHINA.

CHINA is popularly believed to be the most conservative country in the world, and the one which most effectually resists all attempts to introduce new and particularly European ideas. The fact is, however, that no country has during the last twenty years shown more enterprise in adopting novel and improved weapons of war, and in acquiring the means of manufacturing them. All kinds of war material are now produced in China by native labour, including large steam corvettes, sloops, gunboats, and small craft of various kinds, with their boilers and machinery; rifled guns, of the Woolwich pattern, of all sizes up to 150-pounders; field-pieces of the Krupp and Armstrong types, brass howitzers, military rifles of the Remington and other patterns, Gatling and Nordenfeldt machine guns of different calibres, torpedoes, gunpowder, cartridge, shot and shell, rockets, percussion caps, fuses, and many others of the latest European weapons and implements of warfare. In connection with these branches of manufacture, telegraphic apparatus of all kinds, torpedo connections and fittings, and other developments of modern military science are made and being utilized.

There are five great centres in China where arsenals for carrying on these manufactures are in full operation—namely, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, Nankin, and Tientsin. The position of the arsenals is shown on the following sketch map :—

There are four separate workshops or factories in and near Canton. One, which is called the arsenal, is in the city proper, close by the public execution ground; one is at Limingkun, a few miles up the river, above the city; one at Tung-pow-toi, upon the riverside just below the city; and the other on the island of Whampoa, about twelve miles down the river below Canton. The arsenal consists of workshops, which contain all kinds of small machines, smiths' forges, iron plate machinery, and other appliances. The engines of the Chop-sai and Hoi-tung-hung, war vessels belonging to the Viceroy of Canton squadron, were made here, those of the latter consisting of two pairs of vertical compound engines with cylinders of 14 in. and 24 in. diameter and 12 in. stroke. Smaller boilers and engines for gunboats and steam launches are also made here in considerable numbers, the boiler plates being imported from Europe. Iron and steel breech-loading guns of 1½ in. calibre are made in large quantities. These are mounted upon trunnions, but fitted with a butt for taking aim from the shoulder. Ten-barrelled Gatling guns of 1-in. bore, and shot and shell of all sizes and patterns up to nine inches in diameter, are manufactured here. There are large works at Li-ming-kun, which include shops in which gunpowder and shot and shell of all kinds are manufactured. Large engines can also be constructed here. The Chop-sai, a wooden sloop about 160 feet long, plated over with iron of about half-an-inch in thickness, and sundry river boats and steam launches, have been built at Li-ming-kun. There is a small private shipbuilding yard at Tung-pom-toi, in which the Hoi-tung-hung was constructed. This is a gunboat built of wood, and is an imitation of the alphabetical gunboats sent out to China from this country by the firms of Messrs. Laird and Messrs. Armstrong. The bow is covered with plates of iron half an inch thick, and the vessel is armed with one 8-inch 11½-ton breech-loading Armstrong gun of the newest type, two ten-barrelled Gatlings of 1 inch bore, and two other small guns. At Whampoa, about twelve miles below Canton, are shipbuilding works and docks, formerly belonging to the Whampoa Dock Company, which have recently been acquired by the Chinese Government. These include two large stone docks, one of which has 21 feet depth of water over the sill at high tide; five small mud docks, and workshops of various kinds. Most of the machinery has, however, been sent away to North China. These works are in a bad state of dilapidation through neglect. Training schools are being founded here for the benefit of the navy of Canton.

The arsenal at Foochow is a large and important establishment. It was founded by M. Prosper Giquel, and for many years carried on under his personal management, with the aid of French engineers and foremen. At present, however, it is entirely in native hands. This arsenal contains a foundry, fitting and erecting shops, in which large marine engines are constructed; rolling-mills, boiler-shop, smiths' shops, a hauling-up slip capable of taking vessels of 700 tons displacement, and all appliances requisite for building and engining ships of war of moderate size. About twenty-five vessels have been built here, of various dimensions up to 250 feet in length, and horizontal high-pressure compound engines up to 200 nominal horse-power. The earlier of these vessels were built of wood, from the designs of French engineers, and the engines of some were made in France. These engines and some constructed at Foochow were of the vertical low-pressure type, and as these are unsuitable for unarmoured war-ships the later ones have been copied from a pair of horizontal engines manufactured by Messrs. Maudslay and Co. in 1876. The boilers are all made at Foochow, with iron plates imported from Europe. The early ships were built of common Manilla wood; but it was found that this decayed very rapidly, and required renewal. No timber could be found in China able to withstand the effects of white ants and other causes of decay. Teak was therefore tried, and is now exclusively used. It is imported from Bankok, and is of remarkably fine quality. The later vessels are of composite build: the iron

for the frame being partly imported from Europe and partly manufactured at the arsenal out of scrap iron and Chinese-made charcoal brought down from the interior. The coal used at Foochow is from Keelung, in Formosa; but charcoal is very plentiful, and is largely used. Some of the composite corvettes built here are said to have reached a speed of 12½ knots per hour; and attempts are being made to construct improved vessels that will have a speed of 15 knots. There are large training-schools at Foochow for the navy of the province and for supplying the native technical staff of the arsenal. Some of the young Chinese officials have been educated in France, America, and elsewhere, and are exceedingly intelligent and well-informed. A large number of students are now being trained in France for service at Foochow Arsenal.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

ENGLAND, FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

A PRIVATE letter received in London reports the following proceedings on the part of the French commandant at Tamatave:—"The Dryad accompanied the British barque Isabel to the Island of Prunes, eight miles from Tamatave, in order that she might take in ballast after she had discharged the cargo of coal she had brought for the Dryad. The British vessel was immediately followed by the Beautemps Beaupre, which anchored a hundred yards off the Dryad, and about an hour after by another French war ship, which cast anchor on the other side of the Dryad at about the same distance. The second French vessel immediately proceeded to clear her forward deck for action, and mounted Gatlings in her foretop, and pointed them at the Dryad. Beyond this, however, the French ships did not interfere, but they remained alongside the Dryad until the ballasting of the Isabel was completed, and then steamed back to Tamatave. Commander Johnstone states that he previously informed the French Commandant of his intention to accompany the Isabel to ballast at Prune Island."

According to the *Figaro*, the animosity between the sailors of the English and French naval divisons in Madagascar waters, far from diminishing, has considerably increased since the departure of Admiral Pierre. The *Figaro* says:—"A collision is feared, which would be a catastrophe to both England and France. What is most unfortunate is that the officers share the sentiments which animate their men." The continued presence at Tamatave of the English vessel, the Dryad, is, the *Figaro* says, considered as a provocation by the officers of the French squadron.

THE *Times* publishes the following letter:—"Sir,—Can any man worthy of the name of Englishman read without burning indignation the aggregation of insults heaped upon our nation by the French Government? Are we, without more than diplomatic remonstrance, to allow, in addition to past insults, a British man-of-war, as narrated in *The Times* of to-day, with national flag flying, to be intimidated by 'cleared decks' and 'Gatling guns?' When is this to cease? When will ships of sufficient size be despatched to neutralize the force that enables this bullying policy to continue? Or are we patiently to submit without practical remonstrance? The 25,000f. is a poor bribe to compensate for this latest insult. There is many a one in this country who is beginning to blush at being compelled to sign himself

CIVIS BRITANNICUS SUM."

London, Nov 2."

A letter from Tamatave, dated the 4th ult., published in the *Salazien*, a newspaper of the island of Bourbon, asserts that the Malagasy Ambassadors, who recently returned from Europe, had been strangled by order of the Government, together with the Prime Minister. Taslava, the son of Queen Bazoherina, who reigned before Queen Ranavalo, was said to have been appointed to the office of Prime Minister. Private letters received by the French Mail, dated from Mahanooro, Madagascar, the 2nd of October, make no mention whatever of the reported execution. The letters referred to brought news of the very latest date, it is believed, from the capital which has reached this country. Mauritius merchants in London place no reliance on the statement of the Reunion papers, which, they say, are altogether untrustworthy. No credence either is attached to the report by the London Missionary Society.

The *Times* says:—According to information brought from Madagascar by the last Mauritius mail, the French at Tamatave were compelled to live on fish, as their meat supply had failed. Fever was very prevalent among the troops. The Hovas occupied strong positions about five kilometres behind Tamatave, completely cutting off all communication with the interior. Fever was also very severe among the French troops at Majunga. The Hovas were in strong force in the rear of that place, and had cut off all supplies from the interior. They had also taken up a strong position near Morondava, in the south-west, in order to keep it open. They had secured a large supply of gunpowder from America.

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN MADAGASCAR.

"One of the Sufferers" writes to the *Times* from Mauritius, October 8:—

Sir,—The painful situation of British subjects, merchants, traders, planters, and other settlers in Madagascar calls for the urgent and immediate solicitude of Her Majesty's Government.

The hostilities carried on by the French forces and the occupation of Tamatave have simply had for result the stoppage of nearly the whole of the foreign trade of the country, three-fourths of which was carried on by English, American, and German subjects, with Mauritius, and the entire ruin of those who were engaged in agricultural pursuits chiefly in sugar estates owned by British subjects, over 20 sugar properties and five British factories having been entirely ruined by these events. In fact, so little have the Hovas suffered from the action of the French forces that it may be said without invidiousness that the sole result of the French operations in Madagascar up to the present time has been rather the destruction of European and American trade and agriculture than of harm to the Hovas.

Since the occupation of Tamatave by the French in June last they have simply kept there a sufficient garrison to defend the town, which is closely blockaded by the Hova forces, who prevent any supplies from reaching the place from the interior. The few inhabitants who have remained are obliged to import from Mauritius and Réunion the food supplies they require.

If, as is reported, the French Government intend to maintain the *status quo*, simply keeping a garrison at Tamatave, waiting the submission of the Hovas, and no active measures be decided on, it may be feared that the present state of things will last for a very long period, during which the whole of the foreign community will be kept suffering and its ruin be completed.

The wants of the Malagash are so moderate, the interior of the country furnishing in abundance all the necessary supplies of food in rice and cattle, that they will scarcely suffer from the stoppage of trade or from the privation of the Customs dues, a very small portion of the latter ever reaching the capital.

The Hovas believe that their position at Antananarivo is impregnable, and are profiting by the inaction of the French forces to raise and discipline all their people, hoping also that the unhealthiness of the climate and the natural difficulties of the road will defer the French from an attempt to march on their capital.

Under these circumstances, it is to be feared that no hope of speedy peace can be entertained. Meanwhile the ruin of British subjects is complete, and their unfortunate position calls for the care and protection of Her Majesty's Government.

The position of the sugar planters is peculiarly painful, the occupation of Tamatave by the French forces having caused the loss of the whole of their crops and their complete ruin, reducing them all from affluence to poverty.

We have not to criticize the action of the French Government in Madagascar, but we submit that it cannot be fair that British subjects who settled in that country under the guarantee of treaties passed by England and France in 1862 and 1868, without any reserve having been made by the latter country of rights now said to have existed since 1845, should be allowed to suffer loss and ruin from the action of the French Government in the assertion of rights of which nothing was known previous to last year.

Evidently, had such rights been reserved in 1868 they must have been settled by treaty or otherwise, or no European would ever have risked life and property in Madagascar.

The absence of the British Consul from Tamatave and the strict supervision exercised by the French authorities over all correspondence from that place make it very difficult for British subjects to lay their case before their Government. Few planters and merchants who have sought refuge in Maurius have, however, appealed to Her Majesty's Government for its protection, to obtain for them from the French Government the indemnity justly due to them for the ruin cast upon them by the action of its agents in Madagascar, and they venture to solicit the aid of *The Times* to lay their case before the British public.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

Mauritius, Oct. 8. "ONE OF THE SUFFERERS."

MR. MACLEAN ON PATRIOTISM.

AT a banquet to Sir Richard Cross, at Aberdeen, on Nov. 2, Mr. J. M. Maclean proposed the toast of 'Capital and Labour, and Trade and Manufacture,' and said—We had lately in the city of Aberdeen a Liberal demonstration, at which that ingenious Radical statesman, the Earl of Fife—(laughter)—made a speech, in which he seemed quite unable to recover from the surprise he apparently felt at finding that England had a very large empire in all parts of the world, and he told the electors of Banffshire that when they sent representatives to Parliament they voted not only for the administration of the affairs of this country, but also for the government of many millions of human beings in all parts of the world owning the sway of Queen Victoria. I must say I was delighted to read such sentiments coming from such a man; but think, gentlemen, what would be said of a Conservative statesman who thought it necessary to appeal to an assembly of Conservatives to remember that they were patriots. Patriotism is always in our thoughts. It is the law of our being. (Great cheering.) But these Radical orators, when they moralise on the decay of patriotism in modern days, never seem to reflect that it is entirely their own doing, and that the men of their party are what they have made them. The Earl of Fife told his hearers that he thought there was one patent remedy. Whenever they desired to know what they ought to do in the government of the various nationalities subject to the Queen throughout the world, he said what they had to do was to put trust in their great leader, Mr. Gladstone—(laughter)—and then follows the eulogy with which we are all familiar, that Mr. Gladstone has the fire of youth, with the experience of age, and so forth. It seems to me a very odd thing for an enlightened Liberal, when asked to form a judgment, to shut his eyes, mutter the holy name of Gladstone, and then shoot Niagara. (Laughter.) That is something like the Hindu devotee who mutters the holy name of Lama, and then throws himself into the Ganges to wash away his sins. Gentleman, consider for a moment what this trust in Mr. Gladstone means. Mr. Gladstone, along with these other qualities which all of us really respect—applause),—has, according to Sir Charles Dilke, a real love of righteousness. In connection with this matter, I would ask you to read an exceedingly interesting letter which appears in the last number of the *Edinburgh Review*. It is a letter written by Mr. Gladstone to the son of a Lord Aberdeen, who was Prime Minister at one time of England; and it is worth studying this letter, not only because it is a really charming piece of elegant compositon, but also because it throws a light on the character of Lord Aberdeen, and incidentally, also, on the character of Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Gladstone, in speaking of the Prime Minister, said that the great distinguishing quality in Lord Aberdeen which always impressed him was his love of justice. He was eminently a just man. Well, no doubt that is a very great quality to possess, but I cannot help thinking that when Mr. Gladstone wrote these words, he had in his mind another statesman, a rival of Lord Aberdeen—Lord Palmerston—and that Mr. Gladstone intended to hit at him as a statesman who was not so emmently just. Now, what was the praise bestowed on Lord Palmerston by one who had been his colleague for many years? He did not say Lord Palmerston was a man who is eminently just in all his dealings, who, whenever he has to study the foreign affairs of this country, considers the interests of all the races of mankind. He said of him—'My noble friend is not the Minister of Austria, nor the Minister of Prussia, nor the Minister of Russia, but he is the Minister of England.' (Cheers.) You might say the same thing about the great Conservative leader Lord Beaconsfield. (Cheers.) You might say of him, in contrast with his successor, that Lord Beaconsfield was not the Minister of the Afghans, nor the Minister of the Boers, nor the Minister of the Baboos, but the Minister of his fellow-countrymen who had placed him in power to protect their interests. (Cheers.) This quality of justice, this supervision, and this morality which Mr. Gladstone prides himself upon, is a great danger in the Prime Minister of this country. It makes him too apt at critical moments to forget that he is the Minister of England, and that it is the interests of this empire he has to protect. (Cheers.)

THE LONDON THEATRES.

MISS ANDERSON AS PAULINE.

THE favourable estimate formed of Miss Mary Anderson upon her first appearance at the Lyceum is strengthened by her second venture. How firm a hold upon the public has been taken by the brilliant and captivating artist is shown in the nature of the audience—scarcely to be distinguished from that on an ordinary first night at the Lyceum—which congregated to witness her assumption of Pauline. No miracle such as was accomplished by Miss Anderson in redeeming from contempt and elevating into a species of popularity a play which, like "Ingomar" had passed into a species of by-word, was possible in the case of "The Lady of Lyons." In spite of its mock sentiment, its tinsel philosophy, and its sham poetry, "The Lady of Lyons," on account, perhaps, of the fine opportunities it offers an actress, remains a stock piece. For her predecessors in Pauline, Miss Anderson has had, accordingly, the chief actresses who have graced the English stage. Playgoers with long memories recall the poetic sensibility and the ideal refinement of Miss Helen Faucit. As subsequent generation contemplated the marvellous intensity and tragic power of Miss Neilson, and recollections of Miss Terry's bewitching tenderness and grace are still fresh. That Miss Anderson should go beyond these great artistes was not to be hoped. Full triumph is won in establishing her right to have her name henceforward linked with theirs.

The Pauline of Miss Anderson is a singularly fine, picturesque, tender, and impassioned performance. In grace and beauty it comes scarcely if at all behind her Parthenia, while it reveals the possession by the actress of a totally different range of talents. Again and again pictures of marvellous beauty and suggestiveness were supplied. The scene with which the fourth act opened, showing the heroine in a species of bridal attire sitting by the side of the fire and awaiting the arrival of her father, caused a murmur of approbation, which at length broke out into a volley of applause. Scarcely less effective was that when she, a bride of an hour, in her travelling costume, appeared leaning on her husband's arm and listening to the explosions of derision from the peasants in the inn she had quitted. The scene in which the heroine listens to the wooing of her princely lover had ineffable beauty. In the stronger scenes the triumph, though not less brilliant, is less sustained. Miss Anderson has remarkable intensity, and her expression of scorn and indignation is not to be surpassed. She has abundant pathos also, and shows to advantage her admirably trained powers. That she possesses the genuinely tragic gift is as yet not indicated. In the second act, in which the best opportunity is afforded for its display its presence was not felt. The strong situation in the cottage, when the injured woman first finds out the artifice by which she has been betrayed, was far less effective than were the scenes of relenting and pardon in the following act. In the third act, alone, indeed, did the interest of the public flag. The fourth act, superbly played, drew down thunders of applause, and the fifth, judiciously shortened, maintained a firm hold on the audience. Unmistakeably genuine were the manifestations of the public, which summoned Miss Anderson again and again before it. That Miss Anderson's art is broader than was at first surmised is proved by her latest appearance. Comedy seems, however, her main gift, and the characters in which we hope to see her belong rather to the imagination and poetical drama than to comedy. She should be a delicious Rosaline or Beatrice, and she seems a living ideal of Miranda.

The support accorded Miss Anderson was far from satisfactory. Mr. Barnes spoke in a sustained monotone, and endeavoured by shouting to get over the effect of hoarseness. Mr. Farren was a successful Damas, Mrs. Arthur Stirling a conventional Mdme. Deschappelles. Mr. Archer's Beauseant was most disappointing. A successful exponent of Widow Melnotte was supplied in Mrs. Billington. Mr. Stephens, however, admirable actor though he is, failed to assign much character to M. Deschappelles; and Mr. F. W. Irish, also a clever artist, was lost as the Landlord of the Inn. The triumph obtained belonged wholly to Miss Anderson. A triumph more undisputed and more honourable has seldom been chronicled.

A NEW COMIC OPERA.

The Comedy Theatre has had a brilliant career from the day when its doors were first opened, but of all Mr. Henderson's productions "Falka," M. Chassaigne's comic opera, known in Paris as "Le Droit d'Ainesse," which was given on Monday night, seems likely to prove the most successful. From the rising of the curtain to the last chorus the opera met with one continued ovation. The performance was needlessly prolonged by the rather foolish enthusiasm of numerous friends who persisted encoring almost every song to the very last. In spite, however, of these injudicious people, the opera went throughout the evening with unflagging spirit and vivacity. Mr. Farnie has adapted the libretto of M M. Leterrier and Vanloo with considerable ingenuity, though in the process much of the salt of allusion and the *double entendre* which flavours the original has necessarily been excised. M. Chassaigne, the composer of the score, known as a writer of song and dance music and other work of the same order, has written some very bright and tuneful music, full of pleasant melody and catching airs, many of which are likely enough to become extremely popular.

The story, as Mr. Farnie tells it, is a little complicated, but for this very reason it forms an admirable theme for the book of a comic opera. A title of nobility has been promised to Folbach, the military governor of a Hungarian province on condition that he can show a male heir, direct or collateral, who shall eventually succeed him. Unfortunately Folbach is childless himself. He then remembers the existence of his brother's children, Tancred and Falka, neither of whom he has ever seen. One is a village usher, the other the inmate of a convent. Tancred is sent for, and on his way is captured by Boleslas, the chief of a gipsy tribe. From this awkward predicament Tancred is released by Edwige, the chief's sister, on condition, however, that he shall marry her. Discovering her identity, he declines to contract an alliance, flies, reaches his uncle's town in safety, and, fearful of Boleslas, takes refuge in the cellar of the village inn. Meanwhile Falka has eloped with Arthur, and they, too, reach the Folbach Arms, where the redoubtable governor is impatiently awaiting the arrival of Tancred. A number of amusing complications then arise. The runaway couple are run to earth by Brother Pelican, the convent doorkeeper. To escape him Folka disguises herself in one of the lover's dresses, and, hearing of Tancred's expected arrival, assumes his character, and is unwittingly accepted by Folbach with much pleasure as the rightful heir. To complicate matters still further, Boleslas and Edwige arrive in pursuit of the faithless Tancred, both of them being ignorant of his real appearance, and only hoping to recognize him by his voice. Poor Tancred, rather than marry into such a murderous family, allows his sister to take his place without a word; and as brother and sister have never met before this is the more easily managed. Father Pelican finds the castoff convent clothes, and suspecting that Falka has disguised herself as a boy (being of an uninquiring turn of mind, he has never seen her face), accepts Arthur in mistake for Falka, who in her turn is mistaken by Edwige and Boleslas for the runaway Tancred. A complete comedy of errors follows. Folbach wishes the supposed Tancred to marry an heiress, the real Tancred is discovered by his voice, and Folbach learns the deception that has been practised upon him. In the end all is cleared up. Tancred is happily wedded to Edwige, Falka, to the lover with whom she had eloped; and Boleslas to the heiress.

The representation was in all respects as good as it possibly could be. Miss Violet Cameron as Falka sang and played with great vivacity. Whether she appeared in her proper person, in the pretty blue and white costume of the convent, giving courage to her clownish lover, wheedling her crusty uncle with coquettish airs and madcap graces, or burlesquing it in male attire as the gay and debonair cavalier, she was equally fascinating. Miss Wadman, who played Edwige, the sister of the captain of the Tsigani, made her first appearance, and proved a powerful recruit, singing the music allotted to her with much freshness and finish. As Folbach, the military Governor of Mongratz, Mr. Harry Paulton played with much drollery and dry humour. Mr. Ashley provoked roars of laughter as the unfortunate and much-persecute Tancred, and Mr. Louis Kelleher was very amusing in the rather dangerous part of Arthur, his first appearance in girl's clothes being very effective. Mr. Penley was admirably "made up" as the wine-bibbing and ox-loving "holy father." Mr. W. H. Hamilton looked and played the brigand chiefs, Boleslas, to the life, and gave the songs entrusted to him with much robustness. All the art of the costumier had been lavished on the dresses. The rich attire of Falka, the fantastic gipsy costumes of Boleslar and Edwige the delicate colours of the chorus, were as bright and tasteful as could be, and the stage presented a brilliant mass of harmonious colours. And, in addition to all this, Messrs. Spong, Callcott, and Grieve have painted some very effective scenery. In fact, to sum up, "Falka," as it is produced at the Comedy, is one of the brightest and most attractive comic operas that has been seen for a long time, and has every prospect of a long and merry career before it.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE CATACOMBS OF PARIS.

AT the mention of the word catacombs, our thoughts fly back to those early ages of the Church when the first followers of the doctrines of Christ hid themselves from the fury of the Roman emperors in caves and dungeons of the earth, since then known as catacombs, and of which many specimens are found in Rome. But the Catacombs of Paris mean nothing of this kind. It is comparatively of recent date—namely, under the Empire—that the removal of the bones from the over-crowded cemeteries and convent burial-places to these subterranean passages, earned for them the name of Catacombs. Those so-called Catacombs form but a small portion of the immence excavations or stone quarries which undermine a great part of Paris. These vast quarries, of ancient date, from the white stone of which rose the beautiful city of Paris, have been from time to time the rendezvous of thieves and smugglers, who, marauded the capital, retreating to their dangerous hiding-place, where none dared attack them. A highly interesting novel styled "*Les Catacombes de Paris*" written some years since, which, though somewhat coloured with the sensational excitement necessary to attract the interest of the public, graphically describes these gloomy vaults as having been for some days the prison of a young and beautiful girl, who was seized and conveyed thither on leaving the celebrated convent of Val-de-Grace under which these *carrieres* extend. The lady is sought for in vain; and at length the distracted lover penetrates into these dark caverns, where he discovers his *fiancée* among a gang of counterfeit coiners, who for years have been the occupants of these gloomy dungeons. During the period of the first French Revolution numbers of people fled for safety to these vaults, to seek refuge as it were in the bowels of the earth from the political strife and crime at that time so fiercely contending in the gay capital. We see in the Catacombs the remains of the chapel and high-altar erected by these refugees, where, with sorrowing hearts, they attended daily the service of the mass. A little latter an alarm is given; the beautiful Palace of the Luxemburg, under which these quarries extend, has been seen to totter; and in order that the loved palace of the Medici may not be engulfed in the abyss upon which it has been discovered to stand, steps are taken to form a complete staff of workmen, whose soly duty consists in inspecting these ancient cavities and keeping them in thorough repair. Permission is not easily obtained to visit the whole extent of these *carrieres*. Those only who have private interest can penetrate into these dark abysses, which for the most part are considered unsafe for the public. The portion however known as the Catacombs is visited largely on the first and third Saturday of every month by numbers of foreigners, who, attracted by the novelty of such sight-seeing, go in crowds to await their turn of admission. Application having been made, either by letter or in person, to the *Ministre des Carrieres* a card of admission is forwarded, requesting the visitor to be at the place of rendezvous—generally near the Barriere d'Enfer—precisely at 1-15 p.m. On arriving at his destination, the visitor finds himself in a courtyard, facing the entrance, and one of a crowd of several hundreds of persons. Each awaits his turn of admittance within the little barred door, near which stand the ticket collector, the officer employed to count each individual who descends and duly registers the total in his ledger, and the bright-eyed little Frenchwoman who provides each visitor, for a small gratuity, with the necessary *bougie* (candle), without which no one is permitted to enter; and though somewhat roughly fixed at the end of a long wooden handle, it helps to cast a ray of light into the darkness within the silent walls. There is a rabel of voices all around; and it is some time before the crowd of visitors, with the guide at the head, holding aloft his flaring toch, are fairly launched into the Catacombs. After descending fifty or more stone steps, worn and slippery with decay, we pass through long narrow passages, apparently hewn out of the stone. We dare not linger, but must follow rapidly the long line of figures wending their way through these dark vaults. Here and there in the long corridors are passages barred off, and known as dangerous. At certain curves and corners, a sentinel with torch upheld, stands to call out in deep sonorous voice:—'*A droite toujours*' (Keep to the right); and we all, hurrying on to we hardly know what, find ourselves in a square vault of considerable height, along each side of which are stacked the bones of those long since departed. A weird sight! High-born descendants of noble houses may be here; yonder skull may once have worn the regal crown of France, forgotton and unknown, beside whose remains may rest those of the poor beggar-boy, who came to beg his bread at the convent door, and died there, tended by the Sisters' care. The taste displayed in the arrangement of the bones is truly wonderful. There is nothing to offend the eye. In perfect order, not one out of its appointed place, the dreary spectacle of human nothingness is there presented; and as we pass from one spot to another along the almost interminable passages, the eye ceases to be shocked by the ghastly picture. Upon each side, from time to time, a tablet may be seen describing the locality from which the bones were taken, and date. Others bear no inscription as to time and place. After having wandered among these dreary vaults of death for two hours or more, we find ourselves at the point from which we started, and ascending the narrow staircase, rejoice once more in fresh air and genial sunshine.—*Chamber's Journal.*

AMERICAN FEEDING.

THE *Englishman's* home Lady Correspondent writes:—A series of letters have appeared in the *Morning Post*, entitled "A Trip to America." The writer, in his last letter, takes "New York and its food supply" as his subject matter. He gives a catalogue of a breakfast, "square meal" (guests may partake of as many meals as they choose between 7 a.m. and midnight), or, rather, a continuous meal, as he states that "breakfast, dinner, luncheon, tea, and supper follow and overlap (capital term that for overfeeding!) each other in rapid succession!" which would fully account for the American chronic dyspepsia. Before giving the breakfast *in extenso*, he promises that, "as a matter of course," a large slice of water melon, half a dozen peaches, a bunch of Concord grapes, and some bananas, are disposed of by most Americans *pour passer le temps* until the more solid viands arrive.

Without enumerating all the dishes given, I count under the head "broiled" twelve *mets*, including beefsteak; two kinds of dressed tripe, ham, pigs feet, and spring chicken! Under the head "fried," come six sensations, such delicacies as "pigs' feet breaded" (they seem to like "trotters," including "bog-trotters," in that same off-shoot country.) "oysters with crumbs," "calves' liver," and "clams!"

The stewed temptations consisted of the ever ubiquitous "clams" again (which I fancy were never eschewed!) diversified with hashed meat, veal and mutton kidneys, and the universal oyster.

Under the head of fish there were nine plats, which included "fried codfish with pork" (patent dyspeptic food again) "salt codfish with cream," and "smoked salmon," and a few other similar indigestible things. Of eggs, scrambled, dropped and omeletted, with on ions, kidneys and cheese, I count eleven varieties. Then there were the *piéces de resistance*, roast beef, corned beef, tongue and ham, a whole list of toothsome kinds of dished up potatoes (would we had in our benighted domestic menage even two or three methods) and listen, ye gourmands! fourteen ways of disguising cereals—corn bread, oatmeal mush, French rods, hominy, muffins, cracked wheat, &c., &c., and, to wash the whole down; coffee, chocolate, Oolong, green and *English* breakfast tea, whatever that latter queer compound may mean. The narrator of the above *batterie de cuisine* tells us, moreover, that, being of an experimental turn of mind he used to amuse himself by testing the capabilities of the kitchen. In no case did it fail to supply any eatable named in the *menu*. He relates a capital anecdode of "a very charming American lady," who one morning seated herself at the table. Scarcely glancing at the "catalogue," she said to the boy, "I don't feel as if I could eat much this morning, but you may bring me some oatmeal muck, some tender loin steak, and fried potatoes, some fish balls, some chicken hash, some corn bread, some griddle cakes and maple molasses, and some dry toast." The boy, the writer of these letters says, understood her, and soon returned with a multitude of small, oval, shallow open pie dishes, in which reposed the several viands. It must not, however be supposed that the "charming American lady" devoured all she had ordered. Oh dear not, "she ate of them." "She sat with a square yard of table cloth covered with the various dishes before her, and, like a well known lady in fiction, dodged about among the tender pieces with a fork."

Those peculiar American toothsome diversions, viz "clams, soft shell crabs, and terrapins," are also spoken of. The "clam" is described as a detestable dish, the taste for such "an unworthy dish" being an acquired one. The terrapin, when properly cooked, is said to be toothsome, but the soft shell crab is not to be mentioned without a shudder! Indeed, he might have added the whole course of feeding. No wonder Americans are thin and dyspeptic.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.—There is every indication that this Exhibition will be a great success. The number of Visitors is expected to be so large that arrangements are being made for an encampment outside the city. All the space set apart for Exhibitors is already bespoke. We understand that Cadbury Bros. have been appointed Sole Purveyors of the Cocoa and Chocolate consumed of the Exhibition.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE of Fancy Bazaar Shops, Illumination Lamps, &c. &c., at the Esplanade Parade Ground.

Under instructions from the Duke of Connaught Festivity Committee, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 30th November, 1883, at 1-30 p.m., the following:—

Several tents used as fancy shops (in 3, 10 and 12 stalls); fancy electric and arch posts with flags; railings round the ovals; fancy bandstand, committee and natch tents (latter with platforms); 2 arches of 4 transparency and other devices; number of variegated colored glass lamps; English and Japanese lanterns, &c. &c.

N. B.—The lamps are stored up at the Executive Engineer, Presidency's, store yards at the Cumberland Ravelin, Fort; and all the above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit buyers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 29th November, 1883.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property at New Town in Bapoo Khote-street or Jamblee Moholla.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th day of Nov. inst., at 4 p. m. on the premises by order of Abdoola bin Ally Saheb Coor, the executor of the last will and testament of the late Ally Saheb bin Baloo Meya Coor, the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Khutri Allarakhia bin Suleman and subject to the conditions of sale—all that messuage, tenement or dwelling-house situated without the Fort walls of Bombay at New Town and standing in the book of Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 80 and now under No. 84 and in those of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 998 in Bapoo Khote-street, admeasurement in length 56-6 feet and in breadth 18-6, bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by Bapoo Khote-street, on or towards the north by a house held by Fuckoo Meya bin Ally Saheb Coor in trust for Shikas Meya bin Ally Saheb Coor and others, formerly belonging to Oomer Hajee, and on or towards the south by a house belonging to Jusha Allarakhia Mistry and now belonging to Ameeroodin bin Mohomed Hoosein Khatib.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the office of Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, Solicitors to the vendor, or to the undersigned Auctioneer.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 29th November, 1883.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the junction of Apollo and Marine-streets, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished and richly carved household furniture (made to order) such as conversation coaches with velvet linings, easy chairs with damask linings, circular and oblong tables with marble tops, teapoys, bedroom light chairs, brass fourpost bedsteads, reclining chairs, and iron gilt teapoys.

Also an invoice of 2, 3 and 4 light table candlesticks, duplex table kerosine lamps, sets of leather portmanteaus, rolls of brussels and velvet carpets, rolls of border for carpets, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, and 27 inches gladstone bags, 9, 10, 11 and 12 inches lady's handbags, fur blankets, railway rugs, carriage rugs, double headed gilt scent bottles, cotton and silk tassels, handkerchiefs, silk umbrellas, very handsome and rich table ornaments consisting of ormolu gilt camels, elephants and peacock with glass barrels and mirrors, supported on figures, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome little bay Arab horse, 14 hands, goes well in saddle and harness, high caste, young and good tempered, owner leaving Bombay.

1 handsome strong second-hand office shigram.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RARE AND CHOICE PLANTS AT MAHIM, NEAR AGAR.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. Runchoredass Tulsidass, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell on SUNDAY, the 2nd prox., at 7 a.m., by public auction at the abovementioned place, the remaining of very rare and choice plants, consisting of crotons, standard roses, coleuses, English chrysanthemums, ferns, English geraniums, araucarias, dracænas, begonias, eranthemums, poiveras, stephanotis, palms, &c. &c.

Catalogues are published, and the plants are now on view.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. Runchordass Toolsidass, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Mahim, near Agar, the very valuable and handsome French-polished plain and carved blackwood and teakwood household furniture, 2, 4 and 8 light hanging argand lamps, handsome large 8-day clock by "James McCabe," wall shades, large brussels and velvet carpets, very large handsome pier glasses in gilt frame, two handsome strong iron grey Arab horses, 14-2, both go in single and double harness, a handsome strong nearly new Victoria, a handsome strong mailphaeton, sets of English plated and brass-mounted single and double harness, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BONAFIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Rigby House," 64, Napean Sea-road, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved french-polished household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, 3 and 4 light hanging kerosine lamps, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, a handsome very strong Madras-built 4 seated open carriage, a pair of handsome fast trotting strong bay Australian horses, set of plated mounted single and double harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots &c., &c., the property of Major J. B. SPARKS.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
Suit No. 292 of 1883.
Cassinath Wittoba and others.........Plaintiffs.
vs.
Dinnanath Juggonath and others....Defendants.

Pursuant to an order of the High Court made in the above suit and dated the 19th day of November 1883, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of December 1883, at 4 p.m., the following property, viz.:—All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs and Defendants, of and in all that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring one hundred and nineteen and a half square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books and records of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 21, new No. 153 old Survey No. 17-1244, new Survey No. 31, and the messuage, or a dwelling-house standing thereon, formerly assessed by the Bombay Municipality under No. 602 and now assessed under No. 868, situate at Girgaum Road, near Dhobie Talao, in the sub-district of the Fort, fronting the Girgaum Road, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the house of Rughoonath Luxamonjee, deceased, on or towards the east by the ground of Khutuzabai, wife of Ebram Sabh, and the houses standing thereon, on or towards the south by the property of the late Succaram Luxamonjee, deceased, and on or towards the west by the Girgaum Road aforesaid, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Juggonath Morojee and Wittoba Damoodhurjee, and are now in the occupation of Chunder Sunker Inorojee and a Marwady as tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Chalk and Walker, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs, or to Mr. Khanderao Morojoo, Attorney for Dinnanath Juggonath and Anandrao Juggonath, two of the Defendents, or to the Auctioneers.—Bombay, 27th November 1883.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS AT WARDEN ROAD, BREACH CANDY.

On FRIDAY, the 21st proximo, at 7 a. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a rare and choice collection of crotons, dracenas, ferns, roses, &c., also a very handsome glass fernery, the property of E. COMBER, Esq.

The plants are all of the rarest varieties and exceedingly well grown.

Catalogues will be ready shortly and the plants will be on view from the 14th proximo.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 29th November, 1883

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Pharmaceutical Chemists,
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GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Persons suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, COLDS or OBSTINATE COUGHS, and generally those afflicted with diseases of the chest, bronchia, or lungs, should use GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME, which, prescribed for years past by the medical authorities of all countries, has invariably effected wonderful cures.

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Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to life; indispensable for the formation and nutriment of the bony system as for the transformation of food into muscular fibre. Without it the body wastes away, and it is to supply the lack of Phosphate of Lime that Dusart's Syrup is so useful. It is of inestimable benefit for Convalescents, Weak and Old People, and Rickety Children, who find in it the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones. Well adapted to Ladies in the Family-way, Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches), and to stop Children's Diarrhœa.

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Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic Laryngitis Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia, and Insomnia are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

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This medicine owes its curative virtues to the great quantity of Caffein which it contains. Dr. Wilkes, of Guy's Hospital, declares in the *British Medical Journal* that GRIMAULT'S GUARANA acts "like a charm."

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NOTICES.

B. B & C. I. RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon (local time) on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, for the landing of this Company's STORES, MATERIALS and FUEL in Bombay, also for loading, unloading, and stacking the same at Colaba, including shunting and marshalling of wagons during one year, from 1st January next.
2. Copy of the form and conditions, on which only Tenders will be considered, can be obtained on application at this Office on and after the 19th instant.
3. Tenders are also invited to state the terms on which they would undertake the same services for a period of three years if so desired by the Company.
4. A deposit of ten thousand rupees will be required for the due performance of the Contract.
5. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
T. W. WOOD, Agent.
Agent's Department, General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 12th Nov., 1883.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon (local time) on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, for the loading, unloading and stacking of STORES and MATERIALS, including the shunting and marshalling of wagons at this Company's General Stores Depôt, at Parel, for one year, from 1st January next.
2. Tenders are also invited to state the terms on which they would undertake the same service for a period of three years if so desired by this Company.
3. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be required for the due performance of the contract.
4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
T. W. WOOD,
Agent.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 12th Nov. 1883.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon (local time) on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, for the SMALL STORES, required to be purchased locally by this Company during one year, from 1st January next.
2. Particulars of the supplies estimated to be so required (with forms and conditions on which only tenders will be considered) may be obtained from this Company's Storekeeper, Colaba, on and after the 19th instant.
3. The undersigned is to be at liberty to select any one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same tender, and the Tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the tender rate.
4. A deposit of one thousand rupees will be required for the due performance of the Contract.
5. The undersigned, moreover, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
T. W. WOOD,
Agent.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 12th November, 1883.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon (local time) on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, for the OIL required to be purchased locally by this Company during one year, from 1st January next.
2. Particulars of the supplies estimated to be so required (with forms and conditions on which only tenders will be considered) may be obtained from this Company's Storekeeper, Colaba, on and after the 19th instant.
3. The undersigned is to be at liberty to select any one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same tender, and the tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the tender rate.
4. A deposit of one thousand rupees will be required for the due performance of the contract.
5. The undersigned, moreover, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
T. W. WOOD,
Agent.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 12th Nov. 1883.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon (local time) on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, for the STATIONERY required to be purchased locally by this Company during one year, from 1st January next.
2. Particulars of the supplies estimated to be so required (with forms and conditions on which only tenders will be considered) may be obtained from this Company's Storekeeper, Colaba, on and after the 19th instant.
3. The undersigned is to be at liberty to select any one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same tender, and the Tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the tender rate.
4. A deposit of one thousand rupees will be required for the due performance of the Contract.
5. The undersigned, moreover, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
T. W. WOOD,
Agent.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 12th Nov. 1883.

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CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 5th December, 1883, at 4 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :—
I. To alter the rules with respect to the election of the Committee to the following effect:—That the Deputy Chairman be elected specially by the new Chairman and the retiring Committee, and that it is desirable that he should be a merchant; and, if carried, to make such alterations in the rules under Rule VII. as may be necessary.
II. To alter Rule V. reducing the subscription of each firm or member of the Chamber from Rs. 20 to Rs. 15 per month.
III. To confirm sundry additions and alterations in the tonnage scale, in accordance with ascertained measurements.
By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Secretary.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Nov. 26, 1883.

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Do.	F F	do.	do.
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Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
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Do.	F F	do.	do.
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CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.
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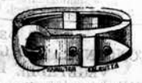

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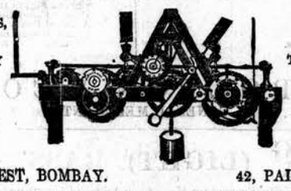

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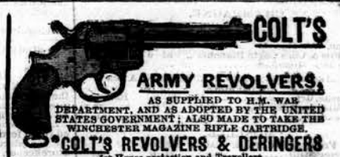

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